

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2072.—VOL. XLV.

London. Saturday, May 8, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. { PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, 21s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON E.C.
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British or Foreign), Banks, Bonds, Railways, Miscellaneous, Insurance, Assurance, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in Shares not having a general market value.

BUSINESS in all COLLIERY and IRON Shares, and in the principal MANUFACTURING COMPANIES of the NORTH of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

Monthly and Daily Price Lists issued.

Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—20 Asheton; 30 Bampfylde; 25 Birdeye, 23s. 9d.; 15 Bilson; 50 Cardiff and Swansea, £3 15s.; 20 Crebor; 90 Cremer, 4s. 9d.; 110 Chapel House; 50 Chicago, £3 2s. 6d.; 100 Chontales, 9s. 3d.; 25 Cedar Creek, 26s. 3d.; 80 Don Pedro; 10 East Caradon; 15 East Van; 75 Frontino, 12s.; 55 Great West Van, 10s.; 100 Glaisdale Quarry; 10 Hindington, 2s. 6d.; 200 Javall, 12s.; 10 Lawe's Chemical; 50 Langdale, £5 6s.; 20 Malpas, 15s.; 10 New Sharlston; 100 Old Treburtgett; 50 Penstruthal; 100 Port Phillip, 21s. 3d.; 50 Positive, 14s. 9d.; 7 Positive, 15s.; 100 Plynnimon, 6s.; 50 Rockhope, 5s. 6d.; 10 Roman Gravel, £12 1/2s.; 20 Sweetland, £3 8s. 9d.; 100 Tylwyd; 10 Thorp's Gawber, £11 1/2s.; 50 West Eggar Lie, 19s.; 15 West Chiverton, £10 17s. 6d.; 20 West Mostyn 12 per cent. preference, £3; 20 Cathederal.

BUSINESS ON HAND in all the leading TIN, COPPER, and LEAD Shares.

* Shares sold for forward delivery (one or two months) on deposit of 20 per cent.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in CHAPEL HOUSE shares. Dividend just declared. SHARES ON SALE AT LOWEST.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Transacts business in MINING and COLLIERY Shares of every description. English and Foreign Stocks, Colonial Government Bonds, Railways, Banks, and Miscellaneous Shares, and all Securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION.

Purchases and Sales negotiated in Unmarketable Stocks and Shares.

Speculative Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

References given and required when necessary.

A Stock and Share List forwarded to bona fide Investors free on application.

Bankers: The National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

W. H. B. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
25 Birdseye Creek, £2 1/2s. 150 Gold (Wales), 7s. 6d. 60 Prince of Wales, 11s. 6d.
50 Bampfylde, 50 Gold Run, 18s. 6d. 50 Rockhope, 6s. 6d.
40 Bog, 11s. 25 Hawton, 12s. 6d. 15 Roman Gravel, £12 1/2s.
20 Bilson and Crump, 20 Hindington, 37s. 6d. 10 Hindon, £3 13s. 9d.
25 Cedar Creek, 26s. 6d. 100 Javall, 12s. 6d. 20 Sweetland Creek, £3 1/2s.
2 Carn Brea, 100 Kingdon Valley. 25 So. Condurrow.
100 Montalba, 9s. 6d. 40 Last Chance, 23s. 50 So. Aurora.
50 Chapel House Colliery, 25 Ladywell, £2 18s. 6d. 75 St. Patrick, 22s. 6d.
50 Cathedral, 23s. 30 Marke Valley, 21s. 6d. 100 Tecoma, 17s.
40 Mexico (Silver). 100 Malabar, 15s. 6d. 10 Tankerville, £12 1/2s.
20 Gwiford and Swanssea, 20 Malpas, 18s. 40 Tincroft.
8 Dolco, 50 New Consols, 35 Uln. Mexican, £2 1/2s.
50 Devon Consols, £2 6s. 6d. 25 New Querbra, £4 8 9 5 Van, £2 34s.
100 Don Pedro, 20 New Sharlston, 50 New Consols, 23s.
20 East Caradon, 20s. 6d. 100 Old Treburtgett, 6s. 3d. 100 Wheat Russell, 20s. 6d.
40 Emma (Silver), 3ds. 100 Penstruthal, 12s. 6d. 10 Wh. Peever.
60 East Van, 40 Parva Mountain, 12s. 25 W. Tankerville, 12s.
25 Eberhardt, 25 11s. 3d. 20 Pennerley, £2 8s. 9d. 5 Wh. Grenville, £4 1/2s.
50 Flagstaff, £2 1/2s. 50 Plynnimon, 5s. 6d. 10 Wheat Jane, 24s.
15 Frontino, 11s. 6d. 70 Port Phillip, 21s. 40 Welsh Peever.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C. (Established 10 years), has SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Condurrow and Prince Patrick Shares, at close prices.

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Turkish Six Per Cents. of 1854, 1858, 1862, 1865, 1871, and 1873 specially recommended; Wheal Grenville and Treleigh Wood, also Wheal Peever and Crebor shares.

Business transacted at the following rates of commission:—Foreign Stocks, 1/2 per cent.; and Mining Shares of £4 each and upwards, 1 1/2 per cent.; under £4, 1/2 per share.

Wheal Crebor shares, in all probability, will be worth £20 per share within a very short period.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.
Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold.

Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

SHARES WANTED:—
40 Lawe's Chemical. 30 Don Pedro. 75 Gold Run.
60 Diamond Fuel. 100 Rica. 15 Cape Copper.
25 New Shirkstone. 20 Langdale Chemical. 40 Malabar.
10 Nant-y-Glo. 10 Newcastle Chemical. 10 Cardiff and Swansea.

SHARES FOR SALE:—
30 Altami Colliery. 50 Hockley Hall. 40 Welsh Freehold.
50 Bilson and Crump. 200 Uni. Bituminous. 30 Thorp's Gawber.
25 Bagnall, John. 60 Glaisdale Whinstone. 40 West Mostyn Coal.
10 Cape Copper. 50 Whitehaven Iron (off. wanted).

MR. WILLIAM WARD
(LATE WARD AND LITTLEWOOD),
CROSBY HOUSE,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

MRS. HENRY CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
WOOL EXCHANGE, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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Business transacted in every description of Securities including British, Foreign, and Colonial; also Railways, Banks, Insurance, Miscellaneous, and Mining Companies.

Holders of Mining Shares can obtain, free of charge, particulars of the exact position of any company they may be interested in.

All enquiries answered by return of post.

Capitalists seeking Safe and Profitable Investments for £100 to £1000 should apply for particulars, either personally or by letter, to Mr. CHAPMAN, who has several on hand that will bear the strictest investigation.

MRS. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 Years), can sell the following SHARES, at prices annexed:—

50 Almada, 16s. 3d. 20 Hingston, 32s. 6d. 10 Rio Tinto, £2 2s.
20 Asheton, £1 12s. 9d. 60 Javall, 12s. 6d. 50 St. Patrick, 22s. 6d.
20 Birdseye, 4s. 9d. 10 Liners, £4 1/2s. 50 So. Rom. Grav., 15s.
50 Bampfylde. 25 Marke Valley, 21s. 9d. 50 Sweetland, £3 1/2s.
20 Bog, 11s. 60 New Rosario, 7s. 3d. 40 Teoma, 17s.
15 Colorado, 4s. 2s. 50 Port Phillip, 21s. 80 The Gold, 7s.
20 Devon Consols, £2 6s. 6d. 40 Prince of Wales, 7s. 9d. 50 Tankerville, £12 13s. 9d.
15 Eberhardt, £2 5s. 6d. 50 Parva Mount, 12s. 3d. 50 Van Consols, £2 8s. 9d.
40 Emma, £1 12s. 6d. 50 Penstruthal, 11s. 3d. 100 Pennerley, £2 2s 4d.
20 Flagstaff, £2 1/2s. 100 Porthill, 11s. 3d. 50 Plynnimon, 5s. 6d.
15 Frontino, 8s. 9d. 80 Rica, 6s. 25 Rockhope, 6s. 6d.
50 Glaisdale, 20s. 10 Richmon, £2 11s. 3d. 100 Tylwyd, 20s.

MRS. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON. (Established 25 years.)
Bankers: Consolidated Bank.

The enormous profits being realized by judicious mining investors justify Mr. Budge in urging these investments. There is nothing at the present time offering such advantages. Mr. B. recommends the purchase of St. Agnes Consols shares; this mine will be selling at £40,000 instead of £20,000 as at present. See report in this week's Mining Journal.

Mr. BUDGE is prepared to deal at close prices in Old Tincons Consols; present aggregate value of ends £17 per fathom; a property of rare merit; in one of the best districts in England.

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited); and Union Bank of London.

MRS. ALFRED E. COOKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
(Established 1853.)

Mr. COOKE can Sell the following Shares at net prices:—
20 Asheton, 8s. 6d. 50 Glaisdale Whinst., 22s. 25 Tankerville, cum div., 41 1/2%.

40 Bampfylde, 30s. 100 Gt. West Van, 10s. 3d. 40 Hingston Down, 20s.

45 Chapel House (cum div.), 40 Hingston Down, 20s. 100 Tylwyd, 20s.

100 Cathedral, 9s. 150 Old Treburtgett, 5s. 3d. 10 W. Chiverton, £10 1/2%.

25 East Caradon, 33s. 9d. 150 Pennerley, 28s. 20 Wheal Crebor, £4 1/2%.

20 East Van, 30s. 6d. 10 Sweetland Crk., 23s. 25 W. Tankerville, 22s 6d.

Shares having no quotations affixed may be had at lowest market prices.

SPECIAL.—Chapel House should be bought at once. Immediate purchasers will secure the dividend to be declared next week, and also benefit from the advantage which is almost certain to occur.

N.B.—The Stock and Share Markets are closed to-day (May 1st).

References exchanged.

Prompt attention given to all letters and telegrams.

MRS. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
(Established 1857.)

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Where the difference between the buying and selling price is wide transactions may be effected at an intermediate price:—

Buyers. Sellers. Buyers. Sellers. Buyers. Sellers.

Bampfylde, £1 1/2s. 2 1/2s. Parys Mountain, 11s. ... 12s. Parys Mountain, 11s. ... 12s.

Birdseye Creek, 2 1/2s. 2 1/2s. Pennerley, £2 24s. ... £2 24s. Pennerley, £2 24s. ... £2 24s.

Bog, 11s. 11s. Prince of Wales, 7s. ... 9s. Prince of Wales, 7s. ... 9s.

Chapel House Colliery, 4s. 5 Richmon, 8s. 1/2. Richmon, 8s. 1/2.

Chontales, 9s. 10s. Roman Gravels (c. div.), 12 1/2s. 12 1/2s. Roman Gravels (c. div.), 12 1/2s. 12 1/2s.

Devon Great Consols, 25s. 25s. St. Patrick, 1 1/2s. St. Patrick, 1 1/2s.

Don Pedro, 1 1/2s. 1 1/2s. Sierra Buttes, 1 1/2s. 2 1/2s. Sierra Buttes, 1 1/2s. 2 1/2s.

Eberhardt, 5s. 5s. South Aurora, 9s. ... 11s. South Aurora, 9s. ... 11s.

East Caradon, 1 1/2s. 1 1/2s. South Condurrow, 3s. ... 3 1/2s. South Condurrow, 3s. ... 3 1/2s.

East Lovell, 8s. 8s. So. Roman Gravels, 14s. ... 16s. So. Roman Gravels, 14s. ... 16s.

East Van, 12s. 12s. Sweetland Creek, 3s. ... 3 1/2s. Sweetland Creek, 3s. ... 3 1/2s.

Flagstaff, 2 1/2s. 2 1/2s. Tecoma, 15s. ... 17s. Tecoma, 15s. ... 17s.

Gawton, 12s. 6d. 15s. Tylwyd, 21s. 22s. Tylwyd, 21s. 22s.

Hingston Down, 1 1/2s. 1 1/2s. Tincroft, 21s. 22s. Tincroft, 21s. 22s.

Javall, 11s. 12s. Van, 23s. 25s. Van, 23s. 25s.

Ladywell, 24s. 3s. Van Consols, 23s. 25s. Van Consols, 23s. 25s.

Malabar, 14s. 16s. West Chiverton, 10 1/2s. 11. West Chiverton, 10 1/2s. 11.

Marka Valley, 1. 1 1/2s. West Tankerville, 1. 1 1/2s. West Tankerville, 1. 1 1/2s.

New Consols, 2 1/2s. 2 1/2s. Wheal Crebor, 4s. 4 1/2s. Wheal Crebor, 4s. 4 1/2s.

New Querbra, 4s. 4 1/2s. Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 3s. 3 1/2s. Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 3s. 3 1/2s.

New Rosario, 6s. 9d. 50 Wheal Peever, 3s. 4. Wheal Peever, 3s. 4.

Devon Consols

[MAY 8, 1875]

Royal 8vo, 764 pp., cloth; w/ over 200 illustrations, drawn to scale, and reduced in many instances from working drawings. Price 34s.
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All communications respecting the above should be addressed to—

MESSRS. EMMENS BROTHERS AND CO., 8, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

HAMSTED COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 160,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares. To adopt various agreements empowering the company to mine for coal, ironstone, limestone, clay, and marl sand, under lands in the county of Stafford, and to carry on business as manufacturers of iron and steel, &c. The subscribers are—William Hatton, Bilston, iron and steel manufacturer, 25; R. D. Gough, Willinham, Stafford, no occupation, 50; Richard Mills, Darston, no occupation, 25; D. Groucutt, Bilston, ironmaster, 25; E. Smallman, Wednesbury, mining engineer, 25; D. Peacock, Tipton, Stafford, mining engineer, 25; J. B. Bissell, the Wallands, Great Ban, Stafford. The directors are—Messrs. W. Hatton, R. D. Gough, R. Mills, D. Groucutt, E. Smallman, D. Peacock, J. B. Bissell, the qualification being 15 shares, and the remuneration being 100*s.* per annum and travelling expenses.

MAESMAWR COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 3000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To purchase from S. Newman Johnson, and S. Augustus Tyke, their estate and interest in the seams of coal underlying lands in the parish of Llanwit Vadre, Glamorgan. The subscribers are—Thomas Jones, Maunday House, Glamorgan, colliery proprietor, 20; H. Bowen, Springbank, Cardiff, gas engineer, 10; J. Harman, Charles-street, Cardiff, accountant, 10; H. O. Fisher, Cardiff, engineer, 10; P. Gibb, Cardiff, tug owner; W. Davis, Cardiff, agent, 10. This company is registered without articles. The office will be at Cardiff.

HOUGHTON MAIN COLLIERY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire and work a colliery at Houghton Main, near Wath, Yorkshire. The subscribers are—J. Morrison, Newcastle, ironmonger; W. Hunter, Hexham, coalowner; Alfred Allot, Sheffield, coalowner; G. Seaman, Dean's-yard, Westminster, coalowner; C. Perkins, Buitley Hall, Durham, coalowner; H. T. Morton, Beddick Hall, coalowner. The directors are—Messrs. G. Leeman, M.P., W. Hunter, Alfred Allott, Johnsson and Charles Perkins; the qualification being the holding of shares in the company to the value of 2000*s.*

CAEDRYN AND CWM EIGIA SLATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire mineral property, and to carry on quarrying operations. The company is registered without articles, and no details are given as to locality, &c. The subscribers are—F. Robinson, 6, Sherborne-lane, accountant, 4; E. Preston, 60, Malpas-road, New Cross, solicitor's clerk, 5; J. Truman, jun., Trewhay-road, Hackney, not in business, 5; W. H. Chapman, 3, Crimscott-street, Gray's Inn, 4; R. A. Feast, 43, Munster-square, Regent's Park, 4; W. C. Courtney, Clyde-road, Tottenham, accountant, 4; J. T. Condor, 107, De Beauvoir-road, Kingsland, solicitor's clerk, 5.

BURNOS AYRES GAS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. To acquire the undertaking established at Buenos Ayres under the name of LA SOCIEDAD ANONIMA CONSUMIDORES DE GAS (Carbonic Gas Consumers' Company), and to supply Buenos Ayres with gas. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. J. H. Kleinmont, 20, Fenchurch-street; E. Cohen, 20, Fenchurch-street; J. II. Truninger, 41, Threadneedle-street; E. Corry, 8, New Broad-street; J. R. Francis, Swansea; and Sir Wilford Brett, 83, Cromwell-road, S.W.

SICKER SAFE AND STRONG ROOM COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To manufacture and deal in safes, strong rooms, &c., and to acquire patent rights in connection with the same. The subscribers are—John Elwell, 89, Spon Hill, Birmingham, 100; J. B. Hackett, Warwick-street, Birmingham, 50; J. Morris, 14, Euston-place, Leamington, 50; G. J. Smith, Edgbaston, 50; J. F. Elwell, Cecil-street, Birmingham, 50; T. H. Mansell, Edgbaston, 5; W. J. George, Sandwell Villas, Birmingham.

UNION BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. This appears to be a Bolton company. The subscribers are—J. R. Simpson, Broom House, near Bolton, 100; B. Aldred, Bolton, 100; W. Broadley, Bolton, 20; R. Taylor, Bolton, 50; T. R. Leaman, Bolton, 20; F. Nuttall, Bolton, 100; R. Corner, Bolton, 50.

GROVER AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire the business of Mr. John W. Grover, and of the Britannia Ironworks, Baldwin-terrace, Islington. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. W. Hunt, 26, Parliament-street; Alfred P. Sacre, 1, Mornington-crescent; W. L. Beale; Lawrence Twyford; W. Roebuck, West Lodge, Acton; E. C. Sacre, 26, Parliament-street, no occupation; D. Murray, 3, King's Bench Walk, barrister; C. W. Idsell, New Hampton, late Capt. 44th Regiment; Thos. Hopper, 61, Gracechurch-street, merchant; C. May, Mount Pleasant, Lewisham, merchant's clerk. According to the agreement 3500 shares will be issued to Mr. Thomas Hopper as part payment. The company are empowered to issue debentures to the amount of 30,000*l.*

MESSRS. WADSWORTH, MANSON, AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 2000*l.*, in 50*s.* shares. To carry on quarrying and mining operations near Halifax, Yorkshire. The subscribers are—D. Wadsworth, Halifax, stone merchant, 20; J. Longworth, Rochdale, contractor, 2; J. Manson, Shaw, near Oldham, contractor, 6; James Manson, Shaw, mason, 10; M. Wadsworth, Halifax, spinster, 2; Sarah Wadsworth, Halifax, 1; and E. Wadsworth, Halifax, 1. Registered without Articles.

HYDRAULIC GOLD MINES COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 3000 preference and 12,000 ordinary shares of 4*s.* To acquire the several mines and properties situate at Galice Creek, Josephine County, Oregon, comprised in an agreement made between the Hon. Freeman Harlow Morse, of the one part, and W. J. Lavington of the other, and dated May, 1875. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. J. Courtney, Plowden Buildings, Temple; G. S. Elliott, Junior Army and Navy Club, no occupation; E. Hilton, Hormond, Kent, no occupation; J. A. Foot, 10, King's Bench-walk, barrister; E. Neame, Harefield, Selling Faversham, barrister; J. E. Bowe, 18, Austinfriars, no occupation; and G. Newington, Lower Sydenham.

The directors will be J. J. Courtney, C. S. Elliott, J. E. Bowe, E. Hilton, Hon. F. H. Morse, the qualification being 50 shares, and the remuneration 200*s.* per annum for each director. By the terms of the agreement it is stipulated that the sum of \$26,000 shall be paid to the Hon. F. H. Morse, as he shall direct, out of one moiety of the net profits from the business of the company.

DERBY STREET COTTON SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 35,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares. To acquire the Derby Mills, at Great Bolton. The subscribers (who take five shares each) are—T. Wilkinson, Sharpies; J. Ormrod, sen., Heaton; E. Wolland, Birmingham; J. H. Robinson, Southport; J. Lawson, Bolton; Robert Winder, Ainsworth House, Tonge.

NEW BRITISH MUTUAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. To receive money on deposit, to grant loans, and to purchase property, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Chatfield, Farnborough; J. Wilkinson, Highgate; Richard Strange, Warrington House, near Swinton; J. Gillman, Wimbledon Park-road, Wandsworth; Henry Harben, 62, Ludgate Hill; E. Horne, Great George-street, Westminster; J. Martin, 335, Wandsworth-road.

YORKSHIRE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 2*s.* shares. To carry on a general business on co-operative principles. The subscribers who take (5*s.* shares each) are—A. L. Welch, Ashurst-street, Dalston; L. Biale, 1, Hare-court, Temple; T. W. Stamford, Coburg-road, S.E.; R. A. Rooney, Marquess-road, Canobury; J. W. Close, Leeds; G. Pyher, Leeds; and W. Richards, Leeds.

THOMAS HARRISON AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire the business of Mr. Thomas Harrison, marble mason, merchant, &c., of 147, Dale-street, Liverpool. The subscribers (who take 10 shares each) are—Thos. Harrison, Dale-street, Liverpool; J. Dixon, New Brighton; E. J. Plasterim, 73, Cheapside, Liverpool; J. Fairhurst, Remington, Liverpool; W. T. Smedley, Birmingham; C. Reid, Ash Grove, Wavertree; J. Riley, 8, Hunter-road, Liverpool.

THE AUSTRALIAN STREAM TIN SYNDICATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 6000*l.*, in 100*s.* shares. To carry out certain arrangements in connection with a Crown grant to L. Smith of land for streaming or mining in Latrobe river, Victoria. It is intended to send out an engineer for the purpose of making trials. The subscribers (who take one share) are—H. Chalon, 121, Loughborough-road, Brixton, account; F. H. R. B. Mathew, 4, Station-road, Camberwell-new-road, bookkeeper; E. H. Barter, 50, Penton-street, traveller; J. R. O'Hara, 11, Chapel-street, W.C., clerk; E. Hilton, Hormond, Kent, no occupation; and G. Gowland, Tunstall Villa, Clapton.

SEARLE MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire the Searle Mine, or lode, in Gilpin county, Colorado. The subscribers (who take 10 shares each) are—A. G. J. Ponsonby, J.P., 9, Prince's Gardens; J. Orchard, 21, Great Winchester-street, merchant; J. W. Nicholls, Blythe, Northumberland, ship-owner; G. Hewett, Oxford-place, Kilburn, shipbroker's clerk; F. Orchard, 4, P. Iory-road, Kilburn, shipbroker's clerk; and J. Young, 15, St. Stephen's-street, Bayswater, no occupation. This company is registered without articles.

SMALLSHAW COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 50*s.* shares. To acquire and work coal and iron mines belonging to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington at Ashton-under-Lyne. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Dronfield, Primrose Bank, Oldham, colliery proprietor; P. Holt, Denton, colliery manager; H. J. Jackson, Warrington-street, Ashton, solicitor; J. Adams, Lower Burnfield, Cheetham, accountant; T. H. A. Higson, Eccles, mining engineer; J. Higson, 98, Albert-square, Manchester, civil engineer, and Jacob Higson, Stockport, mining engineer. This company is registered without articles.

RALPH ENTWISTLE AND CO. (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 50*s.* shares. To carry out an agreement made between the provisional directors of the company and Mr. Ralph Entwistle, for the acquisition of collieries and mines, the property of the latter, situated at Darwen. The company will carry on business as coal and iron masters. The subscribers are—R. Entwistle, Vale Mount, Darwen, ironmonger, 40; E. Shipton, Stalybridge, fire-brick manufacturer, 10; G. Batchelor, Bootle, cement manufacturer, 10; J. Crankshaw, Horwich, fire-clay manufacturer, 10; Peter Balme, Ormskirk, architect, 10; A. Peake, Horwood, fire-clay manufacturer, 10; F. W. Grundy, Ramford, secretary to a company. The subscribers act as provisional directors, the qualification being 10 shares.

GALICIA IRON MINE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 4000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire the Castelo Mines, in the province of Lugo, Galicia, Spain, together with certain concessions granted by the Governor of Lugo. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Gustav Tenequel, 65, Regent-street, merchant; Randon de Salia Terro, Hildrop Crescent, Camden Town, civil engineer; J. Wright, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, mining engineer; J. E. Martin, 16A, Tokenhouse-yard, stockbroker; H. J. Higgs, 112, Charles-street, E., accountant; Emile Oppert, 43, Lombard-street, merchant, and J. E. Bleck, 70, Cornhill, financial agent. This company is registered without articles. The office is at 43, Hildrop-Crescent, N.W.

TAURINE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. To acquire the business and assets of the Taurine Company (Limited), and to acquire and use patents for the treatment of fatty matters. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Ratcliffe, 39, Holywood-road, West Brompton; C. Day, 79, St. Mark's-square; R. A. Watson, Rotherwood; W. Wilkinson, Ramsden-road, Balham; A. C. Canning, Gresham House; E. Marsh, Blomfield-road; and J. W. Lilly, Albion Grove, N.

NEW CAMBRIAN SLATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the business of the New Cambrian Slate Company, now in course of winding-up. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Charles Townsend, Upton Bank, near Chester, agent; S. Smith, 16, Nicholas-street, Chester, solicitor; W. D. Haswell, 84, Foregate-street, Chester; C. W. McEwan, M.D., Nicholas-street, Chester; O. R. Fraser, Brooklands, Leamington, major; Albert Nicholson, Chester, banker; W. Jones, Great Boughton, Chester, accountant. The first directors are Messrs. Charles Townsend, C. Waterston, Charles Ross, Fraser, William McEwan, Henry Dennis, and Samuel Smith, the qualification being 100 shares. The remuneration not yet fixed.

BURNLEY PAPER WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. To acquire the Calder Vale Print Works, at Burnley. The subscribers are—J. S. Grimshaw, Burnley, 100; W. Robinson, Haslingdon, 100; R. Walker, Rochdale, 100; J. Rawlinson, Burnley, 100; G. Brindle, Darwen, 50; J. Isherwood, Darwen, 50; and L. Duckworth Briggs, Sloane-street, Manchester, 50.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The sixth annual meeting of this institute was held in the Rooms of the Institution of Civil Engineers by permission of the Council of that body, on Wednesday and following days.

Mr. I. L. BELL, F.R.S., in the chair.

Mr. JONES (the general secretary) read the report of the Council for the year, which was very satisfactory. At the date of the last meeting the number of members was 644; since that time 126 new members have been elected, and after deducting losses by deaths and resignations, the number of books at the present time is 748. The voting list for this meeting contains the names of 84 gentlemen, and if all these are elected the number of members will thus be brought up to 832. There is a balance in the treasurer's hands of £42. 13s. 4d. The Council have received an invitation from the members in and around Manchester to hold the next provincial meeting in that part of the country. The invitation has been accepted, and it is proposed that the meeting shall take place early in September. The Institute received last year a very courteous and interesting communication from the iron and mining industries of the United States to visit their respective establishments. Circumstances rendered it impossible for the Council to recommend the acceptance at that time of this offer from the American trade; but it happened that the President of the Institute, Mr. Bell, was himself able to pay a visit to that most interesting country. Although his journey was one undertaken in a strictly private capacity, the ironmasters and coalowners of the United States were pleased to regard him as the representative of the Iron and Steel Institute, and in consequence accorded him a reception in every way worthy of the high position it occupies. Next year it is proposed to hold an International Exhibition in Philadelphia, and in all quarters a hope was expressed that the Iron and Steel Institute should be properly represented upon that occasion. Acting upon the authority vested in them at the last general meeting the Council have elected as honorary members—Prof. Peter Tunner, Leoben, Austria; Prof. E. Altmann, Sweden; Prof. Grüner, of the Paris School of Mines; Dr. Percy, of London; Mr. Cooper, of New York; Mr. H. Schneider, of Creusot; and Mr. F. Krupp, of Essen. The total number of honorary members, including the King of the Belgians, who was elected last year, is now eight. The Council have awarded the Bessemer Medal for 1875 to Dr. Siemens, F.R.S., &c., in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the iron and steel trades by his important inventions and investigations. The Council are glad to state that the Institute continues upon the most friendly relations with all kindred societies. The foreign secretary reports that information upon all matters connected with the foreign iron and steel trades is most liberally forwarded to him by the most eminent metallurgists and ironmasters in all parts of the world. They trust that the high position now attained by the Institute will encourage the members to aid the Council in developing the usefulness of the Society to the greatest possible extent.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that all would be gratified to hear the flourishing account that had been read to them, and proceeded to make observations upon the several passages. As to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, he said that our intercourse with foreign nations had been productive of much pleasure and advantage, and he trusted that some steps would be taken to have the Iron and Steel Institute represented there. He explained the grounds upon which the Council had conferred honorary membership upon the gentlemen mentioned, and having handed the Bessemer medal to Dr. Siemens, formally moved the adoption of the report.—Mr. MENELAUS seconded the motion.

Dr. SIEMENS, in acknowledging the award, said it was gratifying to receive acknowledgements for one's labour, but it came with greater force from fellow-labourers in the same field. He was especially pleased to receive the medal from the hands of Mr. Bell, who had done so much in connection with the manufacture of iron, and who was himself the first recipient of the medal.

Thanks were then unanimously voted to the Council for their services during the past year, and were acknowledged by Mr. Bell, who then resigned the chair.

Mr. W. MENELAUS took the chair.

The PRESIDENT, in his inaugural address, remarked that the distinguished nobleman, their first President, who occupied the chair with so much ability and with so much courtesy, was succeeded by a gentleman, who by his brilliant invention has given us what may be called a new metal—a metal which has already worked a revolution in railway construction, and which must eventually, in one or other of its forms, supplant to a great extent for constructive purposes the materials now in use. Mr. Bell, whom he had the honour to succeed, if he has not given us a new metal has, by his scientific research and great practical experience, taught us the best and cheapest mode of producing pig-iron, the quality and cost of which form such an important element in the production of Bessemer and other soft steels. As an ironmaster, my mission has been to bring into profitable use the valuable inventions of Bessemer, Siemens, and others, and to apply the scientific research of men like Mr. Bell to the improvement of old and new processes.

For the conversion of pig into wrought iron, the rotary puddling-machine, is one or other of its forms, has occupied the attention of ironmakers for many years, and various attempts have been made from time to time to perfect the machine. When, under the auspices of this Institute, the Danks machine was introduced in this country success seemed certain; several machines were erected, mostly at and near Middlesbrough, but they seemed to have failed, chiefly from defects in mechanical construction. These defects have been rectified, and several important improvements have been made in the construction and mode of working the machines.

In a letter to Mr. Menelaus, Mr. J. A. Jones, of the Erimus Iron Company, states that the fettling of the furnace, and the materials used for the same, are no longer questions of difficulty, and in this respect they have no drawback. They line the furnace after each heat with best tap, pottery lining, purple ore, and Spanish ore; suitable proportions are mixed in a grinding mill, and then used in the furnaces. Fettling can be procured suitable to any district, where the difference in the quality of the pig-iron mostly necessitates a variation in the fettling ingredients. With regard to the mechanical imperfections of the Danks machines, they have been of a serious character. The repairs have been very costly, and the loss of output, by reason of frequent stoppage, has affected the cost of production most unfavourably. It became apparent that unless the mechanical construction of the furnace was such as to ensure regularity of work it was hopeless to expect satisfactory results, and the attention of the directors was devoted to this necessity. It was at last agreed that new furnaces of a different construction should be adopted, and to that end one was erected as an experimental furnace. This furnace

In the hands of the many distinguished men who are now at work upon it, will soon be brought into successful operation, and, further, that it has been clearly demonstrated that the revolving puddling-machine, of whatever type, if properly fitted and managed produces far better results than hand puddling. By this method iron of very excellent quality can be made from pigs containing a large quantity of phosphorus, and he thinks it not unlikely that the puddling-machine will very soon enable us to use largely some of the commoner qualities of pig-iron for making steel.

In the manufacture of steel, we are making in England by the Bessemer process alone 10,000 tons per week, and the production is rapidly increasing. Various mechanical improvements have been made, which enable us to turn out larger quantities. In some cases as much as 1000 tons per week has been made from a pair of converters. The Americans have set an excellent example in the many ingenious arrangements which have been introduced for getting a large amount of work out of a comparatively small plant. He believes that in this respect they stand at present unrivaled. In England they are following their lead, and shall soon, he hopes, be abreast of them.

When Mr. Bessemer first designed his steel-making plant his idea was to run the iron direct from the blast-furnace into the convertors. His first apparatus, on

the large scale, was erected at Dowlais, where it was put down in front of a blast-furnace, and the iron was run direct from the furnace. The experiment, for reasons quite independent of the mode of charging the convertor, was not successful;

nevertheless, we in England have ever since been content, for no sound reasons he

thinks, to melt down the pig-iron at considerable cost, instead of running it straight

from the furnace. In most cases in France, and in some other countries, the iron

is run direct from the furnaces, and he sees no reason why in England we should

not revert to Mr. Bessemer's original plan, and so save all the cost and waste of

melting. Of course, it will require careful management at the blast-furnaces, but

with our pure fuel, excellent ores, and with a plentiful supply of pure foreign ores

as mixtures, Mr. Menelaus sees no difficulty in carrying out this economy in the

production of Bessemer metal. Mr. Bessemer informs him that, under his advice,

in one of our leading steelworks they are about to run the iron direct from the fur-

nace; to use his own language, "They will use my process of further carburising

20 tons of metal at a time in a hot vessel, mounted on wheels, and running on rails

to the convertors: the metal will keep hot for several hours in this vessel. Less

carburised metal will be made in the blast furnace, and the necessary quantity of car-

bon added at almost no cost." Mr. Edward Williams is at present designing a

large Bessemer steelworks for his company. He proposes to run the metal direct

from the blast-furnaces into the convertors. I have no doubt that he will be suc-

cessful, and the economy will be very considerable. By treating the iron in this

way Bessemer steel will, in his opinion, be produced cheaper than wrought-iron

can be made from the same quality of pig-iron by the processes now in use. He is

speaking, of course, of the manufacture of Bessemer steel for ordinary purposes.

Where a very special quality is required it may be necessary to select the pig-iron,

as we now do, and re-melt it; but this will be a matter of experience. Mr. Bes-

semer, as we have seen, has by his splendid invention enabled us to produce a

metal far superior in quality to wrought-iron, and at a very moderate cost. An-

other member of the Institute, Dr. Siemens, has worked out in a different way the

same problem with much success.

Mr. Pernot has applied Maudslay's revolving pan, not only for puddling, but

also for making Siemens-Martin steel. The furnaces produce over 10 tons of steel

per shift of 12 hours. The waste is said to be 7 per cent., and the consumption of

fuel 7 cwt. to the ton of ingots made. The cost of labour is stated to be 4 frs. per

ton. This furnace is worthy of the attention of English steel makers, and is, he

thinks, destined to play an important part in the manufacture of Siemens-Martin

steel. When the Bessemer process was comparatively new, when workmen had to

be educated to a new business, and when there was less of that strictly scientific

control which has been found to be indispensable wherever the Bessemer or Siemens

processes are successfully carried on, the quality of the metal then made was no

doubt variable to some extent. There was also a period when we were dependent

on foreign countries for our supplies off Spiegelisen, and when the quality of

that material fell off, when it was deficient in manganese, and full of impurities;

and it may be frankly admitted that in these times it was very difficult to make

large quantities of steel of excellent and perfectly uniform quality. Now all this

is altered. We have plenty of highly skilled and specially trained workmen, who

work under the direction of men who have had a special training, and many of

whom have distinguished themselves in scientific research. We have now pig-iron

of uniform and excellent quality; and, since we commenced the manufacture of

Spiegelisen in England, we have that material free from impurities and with any

percentage of manganese we require, up to 20 per cent. and even considerably

over. With these advantages steel can now be produced in large quantities by

the Bessemer and Siemens processes of any desired character, and practically un-

iform in quality.

Speaking as a manufacturer, he is of opinion that with our present knowledge,

in no other form can iron or steel be produced at the same cost, and of a quality

equal to that of the steel made by the Bessemer and Siemens processes. Having

a high opinion of the value of the material for constructive purposes, and seeing

with how much success it has been applied on our leading railways, and how it

has almost completely superseded the old forms of wrought-iron, where it has

been introduced with skill and a full knowledge of its properties. I wonder, and

wonder much, that many of our leading engineers and shipbuilders have ignored

this material as if it did not exist; and this, in the face of the fact that for years

this metal has been used for purposes where only material of the highest quality

is admissible, and that it has given, and is giving, so much satisfaction that those

men speak of it the most favourably who have used it most largely.

Sir Joseph Whitworth, by compressing the steel while in a liquid condition, has

produced another form of iron or steel produced at the same cost, and of a quality

equal to that of the steel made by the Bessemer and Siemens processes. Having

a high opinion of the value of the material for constructive purposes, and seeing

with how much success it has been applied on our leading railways, and how it

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is admissible, and that it has given, and is giving, so much satisfaction that those

men speak of it the most favourably who have used it most largely.

Mr. Adamson, whose talent as a mechanical engineer is well known, states that

in his steam engines, when the choice of materials is left with him, all the principal

parts are made of Bessemer steel, and that the results have been most satisfactory.

The plates being too hard, but that of late they have used steel plates extensively,

and that the conclusion they have come to is that when the annealing is carefully

performed the plates are perfectly trustworthy; in fact, in the testing of boilers

they now find quite a little trouble with steel plates as with iron ones, if not less.

With respect to the employment of steel for bridge work, Mr. Maynard, of the

Crumlin Viaduct Works, states that as to the question of employing steel for rail-

way bridges in this country, steel is, practically speaking, excluded from use by

the somewhat arbitrary limitation laid down by the Board of Trade—to 5 tons

strain per square inch when used in tension, and 4 tons per square inch in compres-

sion, no higher strain being allowed, whatever may be the quality of the ma-

terial, and even if steel is used in place of iron. When a girder bridge is required

of a trifle over 400 ft. span for a railway it is found that the weight of the iron, &c.,

necessary for its construction is alone sufficient, without the rolling load of a train,

to strain the iron in the most important parts of the structure to very nearly, if

not fully, the limit laid down by the Board of Trade, therefore we make but little

progress in large span bridges in this country. Steel has been employed very suc-

cessfully in some bridges of large span which he has seen in Holland and elsewhere,

whilst in England we adhere to the old rule of thumb practice, without much

chance of improvement. It is obvious that if a material is used that will bear a

high strain it results in a lighter and stronger structure, and he would be glad to

employ steel even in small girders, but for the difficulty of getting the Board of

Trade to acknowledge its superiority over iron, and to allow a higher strain to be

imposed than is adopted for iron.

In Germany there is no want of confidence in the character of steel. Mr. Krupp,

who may be called the father of the steel trade, has evinced a wonderful amount of

skill in the production of large masses of steel, and in its application to purposes

where its strength and ductility are submitted to the most severe tests. Mr.

Longden states that they are making at Essen at the present time 14-in. guns of

steel, which weigh, when finished, 57½ tons, carrying a shot of 9 cwt. 9½ English

miles, using a charge of 210 lbs. of gunpowder. They are about to make steel guns

of the following capacities and weights: 15½ in. bore, 30 ft. long, weighing 82 tons,

using 300 lbs. of powder, with a shell of 1500 lbs. weight; guns of 15 in. bore, 32 ft.

long, weighing 124 tons, using 440 lbs. of powder, with shell of 2270 lbs. weight.

Mr. Longden demands adds, "It is calculated, for the present, that these guns will be heavy enough to destroy any armour a ship can carry." In

glancing over the destructive properties of these weapons, he is leaving out of his

calculation, perhaps, the flash-of-lightning ships which Mr. Reed is about to build,

and which may, under smart management, be able to get out of the way of such a

conspicuous object as a shell weighing over 1 ton, even when fired with ¼ ton of

gunpowder.

If England had a fair field she would, beyond doubt, hold her own; and,

further, would continue to be for a long period, so far as iron is concerned, the

workshop of the world. But from many important markets in Europe, and from

the United States of America, English iron and steel are practically excluded.

Heavy import duties are imposed with the avowed purpose of encouraging native

manufacture, which means excluding the manufacturers of England. The effect

of this policy is being severely felt at the present moment, for we have but little

demand from Europe, and we seem to have lost our American market entirely.

With our free trade notions we all believe that our neighbours in Europe and

our friends in the United States are pursuing a mistaken policy, that they had

better confine themselves to the charming Arcadian occupations of growing "corn

and wine," and let England continue to drudge in the grimy business of iron and

steel making. Some sanguine persons believe that some day they will see the

error of their ways, and that they will adopt the course above indicated. On

this point he is far from hopeful. If it were merely a trade question we might

expect that by-and-by the example of England would be followed as a matter of

self-interest, but it is needless to say that in powerful countries the home produc-

tion of iron and steel means more than giving employment to a portion of the

population. In certain contingencies it renders a nation independent of foreign

supplies at times when such dependence would cripple the most powerful nation

in the world. There is, moreover, another reason why we can hardly expect to

see, within a reasonable time, the principles of free trade introduced. Govern-

ments have encouraged the growth of gigantic industries devoted to the manufac-

ture of iron and steel. We must, he thinks, frankly accept the position in which

we are placed, and prepare to seek new

Mr. Rottier has shown, that ammonia-copper solutions are the best preservatives of timber; hence the security of the tanks employed. The old process of calcining with salt, and subsequent lixiviation with hot water or brine, and precipitation by iron is, as everybody allows, a very tedious, wasteful, cumbersome, as well as an inefficient one; and the same may be said of all processes in which sulphurated hydrogen is employed. The chloridisation is apt to produce insoluble copper compounds, involving loss of material; and even if this does not occur, the mixed precipitate of silver and copper thrown down by iron is far from satisfactory, as the subsequent separation of these metals involves serious loss in many ways. All past processes to precipitate the silver and copper separately from solutions of chloridised ores by copper and iron have, they consider, failed, because the silver will only partially go down so long as any cupric chloride is present, and the necessary reduction of cupric to cuprous chloride is work of much time; whilst the comparative insolubility of the latter renders the whole operation practically impossible, as it is precipitated along with the silver, and forms, in fact, very much the larger percentage of product. Subsequent purifications are, therefore, necessary, involving not only cost in time and labour, but sensible loss in valuable material. Deposition, on the other hand, in the galvanic tank from ammoniacal solutions, gives silver of 95 to 99 per cent. of fine metal. In fact, they have repeatedly obtained the silver by working with filtered solutions in filiform masses of pure silver. Of course such a degree of refinement when working with large quantities is not required, nor perhaps attainable. A silver precipitate of 90 per cent. of pure metal must be regarded as satisfactory work, and this we believe may, on a large scale, be accomplished without difficulty by Messrs. Clarke and Smith's process, and at a minimum cost; for, as the ammonia is recovered for re-use, the cost of this agent is really but the waste, and which, under reasonably careful management, need not exceed a small percentage. It must be remembered that the volatility of the ammonia, instead of being a disadvantage, is—as in the ammonia-soda and other analogous processes—its special value. An early opportunity will be taken to refer more fully to the invention, and to the results obtained by its use.

PRINCE OF WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Copper," does not, he says, understand the meaning of "mundic riding a good horse," nor does he show much knowledge of mining, or of the principles of the cost-book, under which committees can only be delegated to act from meeting to meeting, and to carry out the resolutions of shareholders at general meetings.

I have a better opinion of shareholders generally than "Copper," and certainly his remarks could not apply to those of the Prince of Wales. When we find large courses of mundic we generally find large deposits of copper underneath them; hence the old Cornish proverb that "mundic rides a good horse." I am inclined to think, therefore, the shareholders in Prince of Wales Mine are wise in working the large deposit of mundic (which contains a good percentage of arsenic, now in great demand), when they can by so doing make a good profit on it for the present, and look forward to some discovery of copper for the future. ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

(For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.)

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

For lead and colliery shares the market has been very active during the week, and the dividends declared in what we may with some reason call the leading properties in each department have caused considerable satisfaction. Tankerville, after a lapse of some two years, has again become a dividend mine, and has apparently resumed a course of prosperity which will lead to the establishment of this mine as one of the finest lead properties in the kingdom. The profits now being made must be most gratifying to the shareholders, and they will, doubtless, be the first to recognise the good management that has been evinced in placing the mine in a thoroughly sound financial condition before dividing a part of the accumulated profits. The shares have risen to 12½, 12¾. The Chapel House dividend was declared on Wednesday, and was 3s. 9d. per share. We understand that the balance-sheet will be in the hands of the shareholders in about 10 days. The balance of undivided profits—10,000/-—referred to in our last is a substantial one, and the fact of there being such a handsome sum to the good is likely to materially help in raising the price of the shares. These have advanced already to 4½, 5, and an enormous business has been done in them throughout the week, chiefly, so far as we could see, on investment account—a satisfactory feature. The new pit is now down 82 yards, about 10 yards having been sunk during the last month. The March output reached nearly 7000 tons, and that for April is expected to have been as much, notwithstanding three days' stoppage, which would have made a difference of about 900 tons. This company is also turning out bricks, and their manufacture is proceeding at the rate of 45,000 weekly; but 60,000 is named as the probable amount in the course of a few weeks. Altogether, accounts from this property are decidedly encouraging for the shareholders.

The tin market has again been very weak, but there is little alteration to notice. A reduction in the standard is very much feared, as the metal has been so dull in London. The following are the principal items from the Cornish mines:—We hear a new lode has been cut at Ding Dong, but the present condition of tin is scarcely good enough for this to cause much effect on the shares. At Crewe and Abraham three ends are yielding 10 tons of copper per fathom, and a winze 1 ton. East Pools have been weak, but we have not heard of any falling off at the mine. There is a promising lode in the 40 end east at Lovell. Old Trebrettong has seven ends worth 64/-, three winzes 30/-, and two ends 19/- per fathom. The Pen-an-drea ends are worth 96/- per fathom; a winze 20/. The mine is in fork 5 fms. below the 130. North Pool lode is looking at its best. At Rosewall Hill five ends are valued at 97/- per fathom.

A demand has sprung up for South Carn Brea shares; the lode at the engine-shaft is said to have a very promising appearance. Two other points are worth 45/- per fm. South Condurrow has six ends worth 79/- per fathom. There has been an accident to the air-pump at South Crofty, in consequence of which the engine has been kept idle. There has been another improvement at Levant; several points here are looking exceedingly well. The adventurers of South Cadron have confirmed the resolution to purchase and work the adjoining set of West Cadron. Wheal Uny has seven ends worth 56/- per fathom. The last sale of tin amounted to 40 tons. The copper market has continued steady, and plenty of business has been done. Copper shares have, consequently, been supported. Fluctuations still occur in Cobre shares, but the quotations show an improvement upon last week, when 3/- was touched. They close 4½ to 5.

In the foreign share market we have to notice the demand for Richmond shares, which has been exceptionally good.

JAMES H. CROFTS.

VAN MINE—MONTHLY REPORT.

May 5.—As under, I beg to hand you my monthly report upon this mine, coupled with the setting list. At the 90 we are pushing westward as fast as circumstances will permit, the ground being very hard and wet. We are driving on a strong masterly lode, but are not far enough west yet to reach the great branches of ore seen going down in the bottom of the 75'; set to six men at 350' per fathom. The 75' is driving upon a lode worth for lead ore 50/- per cubic fathom, set to six men to drive at 240' per fathom. The same level, east of shaft, is worth at present 45/- per cubic fathom, for lead ore; set to six men, at 220' per fathom. The winze sinking below the 75', at a point 10 fms. west of shaft, is down 3 fms.; set to six men, at 200' per fathom. Set to eight men to dip down the lode to full width in the side of the 75', at a point 40 fms. west of shaft, at 80' per fathom; the lode here is worth 38/- per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stripping of the lode to full width in the side of the same level, at a point about 30 fms. west of shaft, is worth for lead ore 22/- per cubic fathom; set to eight men, at 75' per fathom. The 80' driving in the soft has been communicated with the 115 fm. winze (from the 45') west of shaft, and we have commenced crossing to prove the value of the lode. We have crossed 2 ft., and as far as seen the lode is worth 40/- per fathom for lead ore; set to six men, at 300' per fathom. The stripping of the lode to full width west of the 90 fms. cross-cut in the side of this level, is set to eight men, at 105' per fathom; the productive part of the lode here is 18 ft. wide, and is worth 50/- per cubic fm. for lead ore. The stripping of the lode to full width on the eastern side of the aforesaid cross-cut is set to eight men, at 110' per fathom.

The stripping of the lode to full width in the side of the same level, at a point 72 fathoms west of shaft, is set to six men, at 120' per fathom. These two points are worth on an average 35/- per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stripping of the lode to full width, at a point 60 fathoms west of shaft, in the side of the same level, is worth 27/- per cubic fathom. Set to eight men, at 110' per fathom. The stops in the back of this level, east and west of the shaft, are set as follows:—The 60 fm. stopes west, to eight men, at 70' per fathom; the 50 fm. stopes west, to eight men, at 70' per fathom; the 40 fm. stopes west, to eight men, at 70' per fathom; the 32 fm. stopes west, to eight men, at 75' per fathom; the 24 fm. stopes west, to six men, at 70' per fathom; the 16 fm. stopes west, to eight men, at 70' per fathom; the 5 fm. stopes east, to eight men, at 75' per fathom; the 16 fm. stopes east, to eight men, at 70' per fathom; the 24 fm. stopes east, to six men, at 70' per fathom; the 40 fm. stopes east, to eight men, at 75' per fathom. These stopes are on an average 17 ft. wide, and worth 220/- 10s. per cubic fathom for lead ore. A winze sinking in the soft or country rock at the present end of the 60, east of shaft, is set to six men, at 120' per fathom. The rise in the present end of the 45', west of the shaft, for the purpose of ventilation, is set to six men, at 95' per fathom. A cross-cut to drive into the country rock from the 45', at a point 33 fms. west of shaft, in order to commence driving a permanent level, is set to four men, at 100' per fm. The stopes in the back of the 45', east and west of shaft, are set as under:—The 54 stone, east of shaft, to eight men, at 9½ per fm.; the 40 stone, east of shaft, to six men, at 80' per fathom; the 24 stone, east of shaft, to four men, at 80' per fathom; the 16 stone, east of shaft, to six men, at 70' per fathom; the 8 stone, east of shaft, to twelve men, at 70' per fathom. The 24 stone, west of shaft, to six men, at 70' per fathom; the 30 stone, west of shaft, to four men, at 70' per

fathom; the 44 stone, west of shaft, to four men, at 80' per fathom; the 54 stone, west of shaft, to six men, at 80' per fathom; the 60 stone, west of shaft, by eight men, at 80' per fathom; the 80 stone, west of shaft, by four men, at 60' per fathom; the 88 stone, west of shaft, by six men, at 72s. 6d. per fathom; the 92 stone, west of shaft, to eight men, at 72s. 6d. per fathom. The stopes are worth on the average 28/- 10s. per lead ore; mean width 18 ft. The 30 permanent level, west of shaft, is set to six men, to communicate with the main level by crossing, at 90' per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 30, east of shaft, is set to nine men, at 100' per fm.; lode worth 19/- per cubic fathom. The two stopes in the back of the 15, east of the shaft, have been set at 85' per fathom respectively. The lode in these stopes is worth on an average for lead ore 13/- per cubic fathom. Set to four men to cross-cut from the 60 stone in the back or the 60 (west of shaft) into the rise, for the purpose of facilitating the filling up of the stope, at 100' per fathom. Surface: All surface work is progressing very satisfactorily. The machinery is in good working order. Our sale day is to-morrow, when we sell 600 tons of lead and 100 tons of blonde for the month.—WM. WILLIAMS.

GREETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Pursuant to the direction of Vice-Chancellor Malins, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relating to the winding-up of the company. Mr. F. WHINNEY (Messrs. Harding, Whinney, and Co.) in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having read the order from the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. MACDOUGALL addressed the meeting at some length upon the present position of the company's affairs, and drew attention to the altered policy of the board. In the first place, they declined to commence proceedings against the vendors, devoting all their means to the development of the mine; and then, without receiving any information, they changed their position, and desired to commence legal proceedings, disengaging the mine as being entirely worthless.

Mr. Commissary-General GARDNER defended the position of the present directors, and set forth the reason why they had changed their policy—because Mr. Park had seized the mine. He claimed that the directors had done all in their power to protect the shareholders' interests.

Mr. HUTTON also defended the policy of the board.

Mr. SCHOFIELD suggested the desirability of further development of the property.

Mr. APPLEGARTH had no doubt if Mr. Park could get the mine into his own hands it would soon become a good paying property. He regarded it as a suspicious circumstance that the mine became flooded three days before the party sent from this side arrived to make an independent inspection. It had been reported there was an 8-ft. lode of good ore in the mine.

Mr. SNELL repudiated the idea of winding-up the company, as thereby shareholders would lose all chance of any future benefit, except by prosecuting the vendors; whereas otherwise shareholders would have the advantage of the mine as well.

A long discussion ensued, when it was proposed that it is the opinion of this meeting that the operations of this company can be carried on with a reasonable prospect of success, and that the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, be requested not to make any order for the winding-up of the company.

The CHAIRMAN put the question to each individual present, and recorded "Yes" or "No," and reported that the exact returns could not be given to-day; but he might state that the proxies in favour of continuing operations amounted to 26,000 votes, and those against it to about 2000 votes; therefore, there could be no doubt of the wishes of the proprietors in the matter. He would complete his task by fully informing the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, of the result.

[As regards the press, the meeting was held in camera.]

GLAISDALE WHINSTONE QUARRY COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, on Monday.

Mr. J. W. WILLIAMSON in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, said: We have pleasure in meeting you at the first general meeting. The accounts now before you will show how the money has been expended, as foreshadowed in the prospectus. Mr. Cooke is present, and, as he has only just returned from the quarry, he will be prepared to answer any questions you may wish to put. Our produce is of first-class quality, and the demands are more than we can meet. I believe the outlay recommended by Mr. Hutchinson has been judicious; and, although through the removal of the surface earth much expense has been involved, yet we have no cause for complaint. The price realised for the metal is very good, and we even expect an advance. I hope soon that the third floor of the quarry will be out, which will largely increase the output, and be very advantageous to the future prospects. We are not to-day in a position to declare a dividend, but I must refer you to the report which has been made by Mr. Hutchinson, and inform you that a special meeting will be called for a declaration, when we are in a position to make it. It was found to be more desirable to extend the self-acting incline, as the shoot did not answer well, and this will effect a saving of 8/- a week. The stone is now sent down to the North-Eastern Railway siding without a break. In analysing the accounts, I must point out that up to Feb. 28 the working costs may be estimated at the sum of 1000/-; additional cost was incurred by the mass of debris in constructing the new incline; but when this is removed we shall have three first-rate floors. I must assure you that our expenditure has been entirely in view of future development, and not for present returns. A smaller expenditure might have been incurred, but with less benefit. I must now refer to a want of floating capital, and it is thought it would be judicious to issue 500 shares. Our customers are of a first-class character—most of them local boards and corporations—but, while we are waiting for the payment of our accounts, costs have to be met, and latterly we have had to provide. We have a reserve of 2000 shares, but 500 will be quite sufficient as floating capital. I must just state that to test the quarry a drift has been driven, and it is found that the further into the hill we go the denser the stone is, and as hard as that which you see before you. We shall soon be ready to supply any reasonable quantity of stone. The Chairman concluding by proposing that the reports and accounts be received and adopted, which was seconded by Mr. PYNE.

Dr. YOUNG read a most interesting account of some experiments which the British Dynamite Company made with dynamite at the Glaisdale Quarry. He strongly advocated the issue of 500 shares, as, now that the quarry was in working order, with a small balance at the bankers, they would be in a more satisfactory position, and need not press the corporations for payment. He was not surprised to hear that a gentleman on his left would take the whole of the 500 shares, but they would be offered to the shareholders. He was sure in these concerns it was much better by managing well at the outset and declaring small dividends, instead of being too anxious for a large dividend at once. In conclusion, he believed the results would prove satisfactory.

Mr. COOKE said that, as he had just returned from the quarry, he would be ready to answer any enquiries, in the absence of the manager.

The issue of 500 shares was carried unanimously, and Mr. Edward Ashmead was appointed auditor. After a desultory conversation the meeting, which passed off most satisfactorily, terminated.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK.—The general meeting of depositors was held at the offices of the bank, in Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria-street, on Monday, the Rev. C. Hope Robertson in the chair. The secretary read several letters from depositors, who regretted being unable to attend, but who voted for the re-election of the present trustees, and accountants, and auditors, who were then proposed by Mr. Crane, and seconded by Mr. Beddy, that the following gentlemen be appointed trustees of the bank for the year 1875:—Lieut.-Gen. J. H. Gascoigne, C.B., the Rev. W. Good, D.D., the Rev. C. Hope Robertson, and Henry Walker. Carried unanimously. Also proposed by Mr. Crane, and seconded by Mr. Beddy, that Messrs. R. W. Hudswell and Co. be re-elected accountants and auditors for the year 1875. Carried unanimously. Mr. Hudswell, of the firm Hudswell and Co., thereupon rose and returned thanks. The manager then stated that he was gratified and pleased to find the violent opposition the bank had to contend against was gradually giving way, in proof of which he alluded to the increased deposits, the facilities afforded him for discounting bills passing through the bank, the lively interest shown in the affairs of the bank in various parts of the kingdom, and the expressed desire of several influential firms and gentlemen to associate with the bank as provincial agents; also the establishment of agencies at Liverpool, Warrington, Bath, and Manchester, and the negotiations in progress to establish them elsewhere; and the success attending the lectures of Dr. Hugh McLeod, in Scotland, and of Mr. Barry, in Liverpool, and in the West of England. The manager stated his sanguine hopes to receive before long large deposits from the Trades Unions, and alluded to his success in certain undertakings in which he was engaged during the last quarter. He referred to the claim against the British Imperial Life Assurance Association, and said that, speaking under advice, he was certain the society would very shortly be made to pay the amount. The Chairman remarked in general terms on the subjects referred to by the manager, and then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Oakley for the judicious way in which he was conducting the affairs of the bank. The proposition was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Good, and carried unanimously; after which the Rev. Dr. Good proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Beddy, and carried unanimously.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

NEW POCKET THEODOLITE.—Mr. G. FRANCIS, of Carnarvon, civil engineer and surveyor, has patented a new or improved pocket theodolite with protractor and plotting scales combined; also an improved tripod stand for the same. The novelty in this case consists in—In making a theodolite to measure angles by simply opening two arms which are provided with the requisite sights, spirit levels,

and circular scale of degrees.—2. In combining therewith a protractor and scales for plotting angles and other details.—3. In forming a joint in the tripod top for turning the theodolite on edge, for the purpose of taking vertical angles.—4. In arranging a "ball-and-socket" joint for adjusting the instrument to the horizontal level by screwing and unscrewing one portion of the socket to and from the other.

THE PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS BILL, 1875.

A petition to the House of Commons, of which the following is a copy, was adopted at the last meeting of the Artizans and Inventors Patent Bill Amendment Committee for general signature:

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned inventors, patentees, and others interested in invention and letters patents, and in the prosperity of the manufacturing and industrial operations of the United Kingdom

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your petitioners have considered the proposals contained in the "Patents for Inventions Bill, 1875," and find therein many provisions which they believe will be highly detrimental to inventors, and others who seek the protection of the law for their property in inventions; and they also believe highly prejudicial to the public policy and the integrity of this country.

Your petitioners believe that it is not desirable that the existing practice of allowing a provisional specification to be lodged should be discontinued, as it has been found to work well in practice.

That any examination which provides for anything more than an enquiry as to the novelty of an invention is neither requisite nor desirable, and that the referee for patents proposed to be appointed are, therefore, also unnecessary.

That it is not desirable to limit the duration of a patent to the present term of fourteen years, but that on the contrary the duration of every patent should hereafter be extended to a period of twenty-one years.

That the reference to the law officers as proposed is not desirable, but that the examiners' report and the specifications should be laid before and decided on by one or more paid commissioners or commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, and for deciding all matters and cases connected with patents.

That all patents granted in Great Britain should remain in force for the full period of the grant, irrespective of foreign patents.

500 tons up and 1005 tons down.—Bills of Lading Received : 600 tons of ore, per 505 tons, per Syri and African (s.); and 205 tons, per Danube (s.)—Arrived at Swansea : The Galesca.—Sales : By public ticketing, 6¹/₂ tons of ore on March 23, at an average of 16s. 1d. per unit, realising approximately 16,450/- ; 870 tons on April 6, at an average of 16s. 10¹/₂d. per unit, realising approximately 19,800/- ; 420 tons of ore on April 27, at an average of 16s. 2d. per unit, realising approximately 9100/-—Sale : By private contract, 200 tons of ore on April 7, at 16s. 8d. per unit (not yet assayed).—Put forward for Sale : 440 tons of ore on 1st inst. The colonial officer's reports for 1874 were issued to the shareholders on the 14th ultimo.

PONTGAUD.—Wm. H. Rickard, May 1 : Roure : The sinking of the engine-shaft is resumed below the 100 metre level, the ground being favourable we hope to make good progress. The 80 metre level south is in a regular lode, composed of quartz, spotted with ore. The same level south is poor. The winze in the 80 north over the 80 rise, will be holed during the month : the lode is unproductive. The 80 metre level south has arrived at the point of junction of the eastern and western parts of the lode; we hope now to lay open some tribute ground soon in both parts. The 40 north is unproductive, and the winze over this end sinking from the 20 is also poor. The 20 metre level, south from Mill shaft, yields $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per current metre. No. 2 winze, sinking below the adit, a little ahead of this end, yields $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per metre. No. 1 winze yields $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per metre. The adit level, north of Leontine's shaft, yields stones of ore, and presents a very kindly appearance. Our stopes and tribute pitches throughout this mine yield well.—La Grange : The rise in the 120 metre level north has been held to the winze from the 100, and the driving of the level continued; the lode is poor. We have now set the intermediate level both north and south of the winze to open out the ground for stopping. The tribute pitches generally are without much change since last reported. At Mioche the tribute pitch in the back of the adit continues to yield $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per metre. The rise has been suspended because of meeting with crushed ground.—La Brousse : The 140 metre level south has improved in value, now yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per current metre. The 120 south yields $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per metre. The 100 south $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. The 80 continues in unproductive ground. The rock in the 80 rise, against the new shaft, is hard and wet, consequently the progress is slow. The stope in the 100 and 80 yield well. The tribute pitches at the 20, 40, 60, and 80 do not yield quite as much as last month.—Prain : We have resumed the driving of the 90 at St. George's shaft; the north end yields $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per current metre, and the south end $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. The 70 north yields $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per metre. The winze below the 70, south of St. George's shaft, yields 1 ton per current metre. The 70 south, on the eastern part, yields saving work. The rise in the 70, south of cross-cut, is not yet holed to yield saving work. The 70 south, on the eastern part, is hard and the air bad. The 50 south is the winze below the 50, the ground being hard, and the air bad. The 50 south is poor. The 30 south yields $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per current metre. The tribute pitches throughout yield satisfactorily.—Surface : Our works generally have gone on regularly, and the drilling without interruption. The samplings have amounted to 276 tons.

THE COPPER TRADE.

STATISTICS OF COPPER—MAY 1.

	Tons
Stocks in Europe :—	
Chili ores and regulus, Liverpool and Swansea	440
Chili bars in Liverpool	10,730
Ditto Swansea	1,339
Chili ingots in Liverpool	456
Ditto Swansea	—
Foreign copper (chiefly Australian) in London	6,986
Ditto arrived here, but not yet landed	1,037
English copper in London	60
Chili bars and Barilla in Havre	1,920
Other copper in Havre	550 = 23,518
Afloat and chartered from Chili to Europe (advised by mail) :—	
Ores and regulus (equal to fine)	3,368
Bars and ingots	3,867 = 7,235
Afloat from Australia (advised by mail) :—	
Fine copper	1,443
Afloat and chartered from Chili to Europe (advised by cable) :—	
Fine copper	3,000
Total	Tons 35,196
Price of bars, 83/-; Australian, 90/-; English tough, 88/-	HENRY R. MERTON AND CO.

MAY 1.

Copper ruled firmer during April, and a rise of about 2/- per ton was established in Chili bars. Charters from the West Coast were advised for the last half of March 1700 tons, first half of April 1300 tons, and last half of April 2200 tons. A few shipping orders of Australian have been placed, but values remain unchanged. We quote Chili bars, 82/- 10s.; Wallaroo, 90/- 10s.; 91/-, according to quantity; tough, 88/-; manufactured, 94/- to 95/- The imports and exports for three months, January to March, were, by the Board of Trade returns—

Imports.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Ores.	8,095	12,191	12,809
Regulus	9,317	6,726	6,948
Copper	12,154	10,611	6,998

EXPORTS.

Foreign raw

English raw

Manufactured, including yellow metal and brass

5,868

5,460

5,146

French and Smith.

Chili bars have steadily improved from 80/- 10s. to 83/-, being favoured by a good trade demand, chiefly from French consumers, who have bought freely from the direct shipments to Havre. English tough and selected have shared in the improvement, having sold up to 88/- 10s. and 90/- respectively. Australian sorts that previously ruled relatively higher than English, moved off more freely at 91/- for Wallaroo, and 88/- 10s. Barra, while ingot of various brands sold at 85/- to 88/- as in quality. The smelters have readily bought furnace material, both spot and floating, up to 10s. 9d. for Chilean regulus, and 16s. for ores. Manufactured, though early in the month somewhat neglected at 92/- for strong sheets, is again in demand, up to 94/- being paid for India for prompt delivery. Yellow metal also dearer at 73/-d. per lb. for braziers. There is rather less doing at the close in foreign, but on the whole the transactions for the month, producing an advance of 2/- to 3/-, have been chiefly for the trade, and the deliveries from public stock testify as to the bona fide character of the business, speculation having been unusually moderate.

VIVIAN, YOUNGER, AND BOND.

Chili, on Monday last the charters for second half of April were advised as 2200 tons, consisting of 1900 bars and 300 ores and regulus; but no particular influence was exercised by them upon the market, which has been steady throughout the week, although quiet, and more confidence seems to be placed in it than could have been expected; whether present values, which show a rise of about 20/-, on last week's quotations, will further advance must, no doubt, much depend upon the general course of trades. A fair amount of business has been reported :—800 tons regulus, at 16s. 9d.; 950 tons of g.o.b.'s and picked marks, 22/- 10s. to 84/-, for cash and prompt. Australian is steady, 91/- being asked for Wallaroo f.o.b., and English fully maintains its price.

7, Gracechurch-street, May 1.

ERNEST W. S. MURRANT.

The price of copper is unchanged, and practically the position is much the same as for some months past. The statistics, owing to the special circumstances of the large continuous arrivals of ores and regulus, from being previously purchased by the smelters are on arrival expunged from the public stocks, show somewhat more favourably, so far as far as published stocks are concerned, but an examination of the figures given below will hardly impart hope to investors, nor confidence to consumers.

The imports of copper into England for the first three months of the following years were :—1870, 11,605 tons; 1871, 15,550 tons; 1872, 20,695 tons; 1873, 15,069 tons; 1874, 19,212 tons, 21,584 tons. The exports for the same periods were :—1870, 14,572 tons; 1871, 1981 tons; 1872, 8041 tons; 1873, 13,309 tons; 1874, 12,038 tons; 1875, 10,887 tons. The position from May 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875, was as follows :

Stock, including afloat

Price.

Stock on hand, and chartered.

1874—May 1 £74 0 0 Tons 30,643 ... Tons 36,993

June 1 75 0 0 27,522 34,238

July 1 78 0 0 26,679 32,275

August 1 76 0 0 27,762 32,691

September 1 78 0 0 26,852 33,159

October 1 81 0 0 24,035 31,059

November 1 84 0 0 21,957 29,516

December 1 87 0 0 20,572 27,628

1875—January 1 88 0 0 20,668 29,722

February 1 83 0 0 21,008 30,105

March 1 82 0 0 20,990 32,242

April 1 80 0 0 23,365 32,758

May 1 83 0 0 23,514 30,551

And the comparative positions at the same date of the past four years with the present are as follow :—

Stock, including afloat

Price.

Stock on hand, and chartered.

1871—May 1 £65 0 0 Tons 34,817 ... Tons 45,112

1872—May 1 101 0 0 21,435 34,235

1873—May 1 88 0 0 29,908 39,024

1874—May 1 74 0 0 30,643 36,993

1875—May 1 83 0 0 23,514 30,551

The shipments from West Coast to March 15, were 9269 tons, and to same date in 1874, 10,209 tons. The charters to April 30, were 14,500, against 16,800 tons in same period 1874. The imports for the quarter, as named in our last, compared with 1874, had increased 2372, and as compared with 1873, 6515 tons. The exports in the same period have fallen of 1838 tons as compared with 1874, and 2422 tons as compared with 1873, and yet stocks have decreased since April 1 about 2000 tons. This fact is attributed to the arrivals during the month of sold ores and regulus equal to 2240 tons, which, an above named, are expunged from the public stocks. The sum of import and export when made up to April 30 will show still more increase than to end of the quarter. The increase in stock of all copper, including afloat from Dec. 1 and May 1, is 2923 tons, of all copper on the spot 262 tons, and of Chili copper 381 tons, but the recent arrivals on smelters' account, and of which probably a great deal is not yet in their possession, adds very materially to these figures, their total receipts since Dec. 1 being now 7251 tons exclusive of bars. Smelters stocks are said to be no longer available to purchasers; this statement is of about the same value as that which has been advanced of late—that copper should now be dearer, because the German market has been supplied by England instead of by England, it being at the same time ignored that English are left with their Australian stock, which would have gone to Germany as elsewhere, instead of copper from America. It is significant that Wallaroo copper was 10/- above Chili, while this week it is 6/- to 8/-, and some Australian brands 3/- to 5/- only. The demand from consumers is most restricted still, and the reports from all sides are discouraging. For yellow metal there is no demand at present.

Leadenhall-street, London, May 7. — HENRY ROGERS, SONS, AND CO.

Smelters have purchased the only remaining cargo of Chili regulus, of which particular are known to the importers, and have also taken the sole

lot of same stuff for sale on spot, paying 16s. 9d. per unit for each parcel. There now remain unsold only 440 tons (pure) in furnace material here, and about 950 tons (pure) on the way from Chili to this country, the bulk, if not the whole thereof, not being for sale at present rates. Bars have met with steady sale at slightly improved rates, but values are somewhat affected by "Bear" sales for forward delivery, which operations have been much in vogue the last 12 months, and are a comparatively new feature in the trade. As these transactions alone would scarcely produce the desired effect, they are generally accompanied by adverse rumours of the position and prospects of copper, and the general public, being unable to test the accuracy of the reports, accept the conclusions as correct, and shape their operations accordingly. Australian sorts are in tolerably good demand, and the deliveries from the public stocks are again assuming fair proportions. English is likewise in better request, and smelters are unwilling to book orders except at our top quotations.

The following are the Government returns for this year, as compared with 1874 and 1873, and in order to show the quantity of metal imported, ore has been reduced as containing 15 per cent., regulus 50 per cent., of pure copper :—

1st January to 31st March.

IMPORTS.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Copper in ore.	Tons 1,214	1,828	1,920
Ditto in regulus.	4,673	3,004	3,474
Ditto in bars, cakes, ingots, &c.	12,154	10,611	6,998
	18,041	15,443	12,390

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN copper	3,263	4,900	4,575
Raw English ditto	2,351	2,262	4,078
Manufactured ditto	2,793	2,642	2,502
Yellow metal	3,076	2,818	2,687
Brass	848	1,374	719

12,330 32,568 30,163 36,997

The following were the stocks (estimated in pure copper) in the ports named, also the quantity of Chili chartered and afloat for same :—

1875.	April 1.	May 1.

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THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, 1875.

SICKER SAFE AND STRONG ROOM COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

First issue 6500 shares, of which 4500 are offered for subscription, payable as follows:—£1 per share on application, £2 on allotment, and the remainder in calls not exceeding £2 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Shareholders will have the option of paying up their shares on allotment, when share warrants payable to bearer will be issued, and 5 per cent. interest allowed on the payments so made in advance.

DIRECTORS.

J. B. HACKETT (J. Hackett and Co., Colliery Agents), Leamington and Birmingham.

JOHN ELWELL, Iron and Metal Merchant, Birmingham.

G. J. SMITH, 3, Wellington-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham (late Chief Manager of the Shropshire Banking Company).

JOSEPH MORRIS, M.R.C.S. Eng., Leamington.

J. FELTON ELWELL, Vulcan Safe Works, Birmingham—MANAGING DIRECTOR.

(One or two more Directors to be elected by the Shareholders, if thought desirable, at First General Meeting.)

BANKERS.

LLOYDS BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), Birmingham and Branches.

BARNETT, HOARES, and CO., London.

SOLICITOR.

WILLIAM S. ALLEN, 35, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

AUDITORS.

CARTER AND CARTER, 33, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).

DANIEL J. FLEETWOOD, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

REGISTERED OFFICES (pro tem.)—89, SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing from the patentee, Mr. J. F. Elwell, of Birmingham, the entire patent rights of the important invention for the construction of iron safes, bankers' and jewellers' strong rooms, deed chests, &c., known as the "Sicker,"[™] and for acquiring and further developing the well-established business at present carried on by him at the Vulcan Safe Works, Birmingham.

The patent was sealed 20th December, 1872, since which time the inventor has had his works (which were previously, since their establishment in 1855, employed in the manufacture of the ordinary class of safes, &c.) constantly engaged in making them under this patent; but the daily increasing demand for them for the English and foreign markets has reached an extent which he is at present quite unable to supply, and he has resolved to accede to the expressed wishes of many influential friends to form the concern into a public company, and to work it upon a more extended scale.

The invention has for its object the construction of iron safes, strong rooms, &c., upon a principle of security and resistive strength against the attacks of the modern burglar, previously unattained in the art of safe-making, and to produce and supply them to the public at prices considerably below those of other manufacture.

The extensive robberies which are continually taking place in London, and throughout the whole country, from safes yielding to the skilled burglar's attack with granulating wedges, drills, &c., have disclosed vital defects in the mode of constructing such depositories, at the same time proclaiming the importance of introducing contrivances which will frustrate all nefarious attacks, and afford absolute security.

It is the unanimously expressed opinion of the leading mechanical and trade journals (from whose numerous critiques this invention is well known to the public), as well as of many of the most competent authorities of the day, that the Sicker patent effectually supplies this great desideratum.

The Sicker principle is a novelty, and possesses in an eminent degree those important features—simplicity and economy of production. Its extraordinary strength and security will be readily understood on reference to the engravings, and descriptive extracts from the mechanical and trade journals will accompany the prospectus, and to which the directors draw special attention. It will be seen that upon the door being closed the bolts (which are all thrown by one movement of the outside handle, as in an ordinary safe) pin the body and the door inseparably together, not depending on the body for strength, as in previously constructed safes, but giving vast additional strength to it, so that the wedge or lever force is entirely deprived of action, whereas in ordinary safes the granulating wedge, once inserted between the door and the frame by the burglar, the safe is readily opened, as numerous robberies have shown.

The Sicker safes, &c., are rendered impervious to the drill by intersections of steel, hardened and rendered drill-proof by a chemical process; and the fire-resistant compound, with which the chambers are packed, would keep the contents of the safe cool and uninjured, even if exposed to the action of fire for several days.

The extensive and daily increasing demand for safes and strong rooms of English manufacture for the Continental, American, and Australian markets—their use in all commercial and professional establishments throughout the world—the adoption in England of the American system of "Safe Deposit Companies"—the employment of safes and strong rooms in private houses for depositing plate, jewels, &c., and the numerous other channels for their use, coupled with the great advantages embodied in the Sicker patent, and the fact of the company possessing its exclusive right of manufacture, are prospects which cannot fail to establish confidence with the public, and convince them that it will turn out a sound and profitable investment.

Although the patent has been in existence so short a time, its principle is obviously so good, and it has been so largely advertised, and introduced with so much energy, that it is already extensively known throughout the civilised world, and enquiries for it are constantly arriving from distant countries.

The Sicker strong rooms and safes have been adopted by the Corporation of Birmingham for its municipal buildings; Lloyd's Banking Company (Limited); the Birmingham, Dudley, and District Banking Company; the National Arms and Ammunition Company (Limited), and by other large public companies and leading mercantile and jewellery establishments throughout the kingdom; they were also supplied both last year and the previous year for use in the International Exhibition.

It is the intention of the directors to establish depots or agencies in the leading towns in Great Britain and Ireland, the Continent, the Colonies, North and South America, &c.

Most favourable and extensive results are anticipated from these foreign branches, owing to the rapid growth of commerce abroad, and also the continuous openings of new banks, insurance offices, railway, and other public companies, all of which require safes or strong rooms of the most approved construction.

The profit on this manufacture, after making ample allowance for working and other expenses, is fully 50 per cent.

Mr. J. F. Elwell, the patentee, transfers to the company the whole of his rights in the Sicker patent for all countries and all improvements in and prolongations of the patent, together with the goodwill of his old established and rapidly increasing business, known as the Vulcan Safe Works, the contracts and orders on hand, and all the stock, plant, machinery, tools, materials, &c., for the sum of £10,000 in cash, and 2000 fully paid-up shares in the company, and he has such confidence in the success of the undertaking that he is willing that 1500 of these shares shall not rank for dividend or interest until the other shareholders have received a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum upon their paid up capital for three consecutive years, or an aggregate of 45 per cent. in a shorter period, at which time the 1500 shares will be eligible for dividend, but only on the called up from the other shareholders, and will then receive dividend in the same ratio. The company pays no royalties, and has the exclusive right of taking out foreign patents, some of which it is believed will prove of great value.

The vendor bears all expenses of and incidental to the formation of the company up to the allotment of shares.

Mr. J. F. Elwell agrees to act as managing director for a term of five years at least, and not to be connected with any other similar business.

The appointment of agents for the sale of the safes, &c., will have the early attention of the board, and preference will be given to those applicants who are shareholders in the company. Mr. Elwell has at present no agents, the demand having been so great as to occupy the whole of his resources.

The only agreement entered into is one dated the 26th day of April, 1875, between the said James Felton Elwell, of the one part, and Daniel Joseph Fleetwood, of Birmingham, public accountant, on behalf of the company, of the other part, which may be seen at the office of the company, where also may be seen copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, safes made under the patent, and the opinions of some of the first mechanical authorities of the day as to the importance of the invention.

Application for shares may be made upon the form enclosed, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, and may be forwarded to the bankers, or to the secretary, at the registered office of the company.

Should no allotment be made the application money will be returned without deduction, and should a smaller number of shares be allotted than those applied for the balance of the amount will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

A large number of shares has already been privately applied for.

Pre-emptives and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the bankers, solicitor, and auditors, or at the registered office of the company, where every information will be afforded.—Birmingham, May, 1875.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by the Bankers.)

If more convenient, this form, without detaching the receipt, may be sent by post to the bankers with a crossed cheque or Post Office order made payable to them, in which case the bankers will return the receipt by post to the applicant.

To the Directors of the Sicker Safe and Strong Room Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your credit at your bankers the sum of £2 per share on application for shares of £10 each, in the Sicker Safe and Strong Room Company (Limited), I hereby agree to accept such shares or any less number that you may allot to me, on the conditions stated in the prospectus, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company.

Christian and surname in full _____

Usual signature _____

Date..... 1875. Profession or occupation.....

* "Sicker," sure, secure, certain.

† This has received great impetus from the recent fire at the Pantheon.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, May 6: In No. 4 stope, above No. 2 adit level, the men during the past week have been taking down the south and unproductive part, and timbering the roof to make it secure for blasting out the north and productive part of the lode, which the men will commence to blast down the latter part of this week. The north part of the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth £1 per cubic fathom for lead. The men in the stope, in No. 1 adit, have been clearing their lead stuff the latter part of last week, and what is past of this; they will resume the stoning of the lode to-morrow, which is worth £1 per cubic fathom for lead. We have increased our hands for dressing, which we are pushing on with all possible dispatch. I am glad to say our prospects are decidedly cheering compared with what they were.

ASHETON.—John Craze, May 6: The 50 level, to drive east of Mawr shaft, by four men, at 8d. per fathom; the lode is 5 ft. wide; worth 9d. per fathom for lead, and carrying 1 ft. of blonde; this level is now extended 11½ fms. east of shaft, and we intend driving 3 fms. during this month.—The 50, West of Mawr: The pane of men (six) engaged rising last month to meet the winze from 40 (which is now holed), will resume the driving in course of a few days; this level is now extended 26 fms. west of shaft. The pane of four men engaged in sinking the winze from 40 to 60 during last month are now engaged in stripping down the lode in small winze; the lode here is from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, very hard; worth 2d. per cubic fathom for lead, and 1 ton of blonde. The 40 fathom level, to drive west of Mawr shaft on the north branch to meet the 40 fathom east of Brown's shafts, by four men, at 8d. per fathom; the object of this drivage is to effect a communication between Mawr and Brown's shafts, the lode not much to value we intend driving about 3½ fms. this month. The 40 fathom level, to drive east of Brown's by four men, at 8d. per fathom. This level is now extended 10 fms. from shaft; the lode for this distance will average from 35 to 40 ft. per fathom; we intend driving about 3½ ft. during this month. No. 60 has been taken down during this week. The men from the 40, west of Brown's, have been engaged (during the last month) rising to meet No. 2 winze from 30; this being done, the driving will be resumed to communicate with boundary shaft; the said rise, when communicated, will ventilate this part of the mine, and open out a good section of stoping ground.—Tribute Department: A pitch in back of the 20, west of Brown's, by two men and one boy, at 4d. 10s. per ton for one month. A pitch in back of 40, east of Brown's, by two men, at 7d. per ton for two months, and a pitch in adit level on the north and south lode, by two men, at 7d. per ton for one month. We sold on the 4th inst., 50 tons of lead to Messrs. Weston, Sons, and Co., at 14. 5s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. here.

The dressing department is going on favourably.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Joseph Mitchell, May 6: In the 60, east of the sump-shaft, we have cut through the lode, and find it to be about 14 ft. wide, and have commenced to drive east on the south part, which is 5 ft. wide contains capel, strong mündie, and occasional good stones of rich quality copper ore. The stopes in back of the shallow adit level will yield about 6 tons of good mundie per fathom. The stopes in back of the 15 fathom level, east of the air shaft, will yield 5 tons of good mundie per fathom. The tramroad is now completed to the dressing-rooms, so that we can at once commence to bring the ore already broken to surface.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Wm. Phillips May 6: The mine throughout continues to look much the same as reported last week. BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennett, A. Gripe, May 1: The 50, west of Poulyer shaft, is slightly improved during the past fortnight, and the ground somewhat more favourable. At the same level the top (or north part of the Pink) lode, east of the cross-cut, towards the engine shaft, is at present looking promising, and containing veins of good tinstuff. This part of the lode has from time to time yielded large quantities of tin to the former workers, and as there yet remains a large extent of this lode undeveloped throughout the mine, we hope to find some good deposits also.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, May 5: In consequence of stopping our pumping-engine 48 hours to connect the new boiler, we have had the water in the bottom level a good deal of the time since the last report, but at present the water is in fork, and good progress is being made in the driving. The south lode going east is worth 20d. per fathom for lead, and very promising for an improvement. No change in the west end, on Whitestone lode. The winze sinking below the 14 has been communicated with the rise from the 16, and we have now good ventilation in both levels, besides laying open a profitable section of ground for lead and blonde, which we shall at once begin to stope away. The driving of the 16 west, on the main lode, is resumed; the lode worth 20d. per fathom for lead and blonde. There is no change in the cross cut driving north from the Whitestone lode. The side lode named in last report is still several feet in advance of the cross-cut. There is no change to notice in the 100, nor in the 50 driving east from Buntin's shaft, and the same remark will apply to the tribute department. We already see a very considerable difference in our consumption of coals by adding another boiler to our pumping-engine. Hitherto we have been obliged to force the fires to raise sufficient steam, but there is no occasion for that now, and by the end of the month we hope to be able to report a great reduction in the amount of the coal bill. Yesterday we sampled 30 tons of ore for sale on the 12th inst.

BOWDEN HILL.—J. Goldsworthy, May 6: We are making good progress in driving the adit level; the stratum is most favourable for the production of manganese. The clearing of the shaft east of the engine shaft is being forced on, and good progress is being made; no time will be lost in reaching the point where a good lode of manganese is reported to be standing.

BRONFOYD.—J. Davis, May 6: Settings for May: To finish the lode, and other preparations for sinking No. 3 shaft to the 110, to six men, for 16d. The stopes in the back of the 90, to 18 men, at 7s., per cubic fathom; value of the lode 30s. per cubic fathom. To pick over old arch in the 73, from portions of the lode fallen down from the sole of the 62, to two men, at 8s. per ton. To stope the new arch, to 14 men, at 7s. per cubic fathom; value of the lode 15s. per cubic fathom. To drive the 73 eastward, to four men, at 10s. per fathom, including removal of stuff. To drive the 52 westward, on the north lode, to four men, at 10s. per fathom, including removal of stuff. To drive the 40 (middle lode) eastward, to four men, at 10s. per fathom. To drive the 52 westward, on the middle lode, to four men, at 10s. per fathom, including the removal of stuff; the lode here, which is composed of light clay-slate and carbonate of lime, is improving as we get away from the flattening referred to in my former reports; the walls are more perpendicular, and the lode on the hanging side on which we are driving contains a mixture of lead ore which will add pay for driving the level. This trial, being 30 fathoms south of the great deposit in the north lode, is very important, and if the lode continues to improve as we go further into the hill the deepening of No. 4 shaft, which is now down from surface about 12 fathoms, will be a question requiring the consideration of the directors very shortly. With next report I will send you a tracing of my new survey of this part of the mine. We have sampled 25 tons of silver-lead ore, for sale on May 11.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—J. Christopher, J. Mayne, St. Agnes, May 5: At the 50, west of engine-shaft, the lode is now 1 ft. wide, but getting more of its proper underlie, or less flat than it has been of late, and is composed of quartz, mundie, and spots of copper and blonde. We have re-set this at 5s. per fathom. The end in the 39, east of Tonkin's, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of blonde, and is getting near to the run of grey ground coming down from the level above. The stope in the back of the 30, west of Tonkin's, continues worth 4 tons of ore per fathom, with stones of lead in it; lode nearly 12 ft. wide. Of the stopes in the back of the 20, west of Tonkin's, the eastern stope is worth 3 tons of blonde per fathom, and the western 3½ tons.

We have three tribute pitches in the back of the 20, west of Tonkin's, on lead ground, at 8s. 10s. per ton of lead (equal to about 11s. in 1d.) and 1d. for blonde. We also have one pitch working in the back of the 30 on lead and blonde at the same price, and as the men get up in this pitch we hope to be able to set it at a lower price, the tributes getting more into lead ground. Altogether we have 14 men on tribute all earning fair wages, and hoping every day to meet with a good start.

WILLIAM'S SHAFT—WESTERN MINE: The lode here at the intersection of the main lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz and some pebbles, and worth for copper and blonde, with a little mundie, 3 tons per fathom, with fair prospects of im-

provement. The 100 tons of blonde will be sampled on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., and we are pushing on as fast as possible to get another pile of blonde as well as of lead ready for sale. Our two steam-engines and other machinery are working well.

CATHEDRAL.—Joseph Michell, May 6: We are progressing well at our various points of operations. The engine-shaft is in good course of sinking, and the lode is fast improving, worth at present about 20d. per fathom for copper. The 30 west is opening out well. Lode end wide, and worth upwards of 20d. per fathom. The 30 east is fast approaching the run of ore ground gone down under the 20. There is a leader of copper ore 5 in. wide just made its appearance in the end. Our tribute pitches are looking well, the men working with excellent spirit. The bargains are at an average tribute of 6s. 3d. in the 11. The winze in bottom of 20 west is worth 20d. per fathom. We sold yesterday a small parcel of copper ore, which realised 370d., a very good sale.

COURT GRANGE.—E. Dunkin, May 6: The ground in the 12, east of New Broglin, is much improved this week for driving, and is of a more congenial nature for silver-lead ore than for some time past. I have minutely examined the adit above this point, where this same bar or channel of ground was about 6 fms. long, to the east of which is a fine run of ore ground 20 fms. long. I am, therefore, very sanguine of meeting this ore in the 12 in a few fathoms further driving. The winze in the adit has not materially altered since last week. Capital progress

MAY 8, 1875.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

wide, worth fully 1½ ton of lead per fathom. In the same level south we are driving by the side of the lode, and cannot for the present report its value; we can see a nice rib of ore by the wall of the lode. The 110 sump continues to be worth 9 tons of lead per fathom. The stope in the roof of this level is worth 15 cts., of lead per fathom. The 96 stops 10 ows. per fathom. The 84 end, driving north, has a promising lode about 18 in. wide, and worth 10 cts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 80 end, driving north, is worth 15 cts. of lead per fathom, and the stopes in the roof of the 60, now up about even with the 50, are worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The mine altogether is looking very well.

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, May 6: In the 40 fm. level east the lode is now 2½ ft. wide, and is being increased by feeders from the south. It is at the time improving in its nature, and now contains better and stronger ribs of copper than it has before done. It never looked so promising, or gave so much confidence as at present.

NORTH TRESCERBY.—R. Pryor and Son, May 4: In the deep adit cross-cut, north of new shaft, the ground has become a little more favourable for driving, but in other respects it continues as when last reported on. The cross-cut driving north of Scorrer Consols engine-shaft 30 fms. west, is letting out a little water, and we consider we are near the lode. The tribute department is producing fair work for tin and copper. We shall sell a parcel of tin to-morrow.

OLD BOTTLE HILL.—R. Unsworth, May 6: There is no alteration to notice since last week. The tributaries are busily engaged dressing their tin, which we shall sell at the end of the month. We have nearly completed the railroad, which will save the expense of horse labour. We have a sufficient supply of water at present for the stamps. We shall stamp more this week than we did for the last four weeks.

OLD TINCROFT CONSOLS.—James Pope, May 5: In the 30, west of Diamond shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth for tin 10c. per fathom. At the rise in the back of the 20 the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 4c. per fathom, and opening tribute ground. In the 10 fathom level, west of Diamond's, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 7c. per fathom for tin.

OLD TREWURGET.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, May 5: The lode in the 90 ends still looks exceedingly promising, and, if anything, are more productive. We have suspended the winze under the 70 north, as there is too much water, and put some of the men to cut a winze plat in the 70 south about 30 fms. in advance of the 80 end, preparatory to sinking. We have let cross-cut in the 60 north to drive east by two more 2' fms., at 7c. per fathom, to intersect the branch or portion of lode discovered by tributaries in bottom of the level above. Other places are much the same as last reported. We sampled to-day two parcels of silver-lead ore—No. 1 (computed) 29 tons, and No. 2 (computed) 3 tons, for sale on the 13th instant.

—Wm. Hancock, May 6: The lode in the 90 end south has improved, worth to-day 8c. per fathom.

PAHYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, May 6: We have had a hole through from the rise in back of the 65 to the winze in bottom of the 45, and the various points of operation are now well ventilated, also more ground is available for stoping. There is nothing else new to report.

PED-AN-DRE.—Wm. Tregay, Wm. Pridgeon, John Pope, May 1: Sump:

Having had to replace a piece of main rod which failed during the week, which occupied us two days and nights, stopping the pumping-engine all that time, the water rose upon us above the 120 fathom level; it is now 6 ft. below that level, and the pump-work working well.—Cobbler's: In the 120 fathom level west end the lode (Marl's) is worth 9c. per fathom.—Cardozo's: In the 100 east end the lode (north) is worth 8c. per fathom. In the 100 west end and the lode (north) is worth 10c. per fathom. In the 90 west end the lode (north) is worth 15c. per fathom. In the 80 west end the lode (north) is worth 20c. per fathom. In the 70 west end the lode (north) is worth 20c. per fathom. In the 60 west end the lode (north) is worth 8c. per fathom. In the 50 west end and the lode (north) is worth 20c. per fathom. In the 40 west end the lode (north) is worth 7c. per fathom. In the 30 west end the lode (north) is worth 8c. per fathom. In the 20 west end the lode (north) is worth 7c. per fathom. In the 10 west end the lode (north) is worth 10c. per fathom. In the 5 west end the lode (north) is worth 8c. per fathom. In the 2 west end the lode (north) is worth 10c. per fathom. In the 1 west end the lode (north) is worth 8c. per fathom. In the 0 west end the lode (north) is worth 8c. per fathom. In the 10 east end the lode (north) is worth 10c. per fathom. In the 20 east end the lode (north) is worth 8c. per fathom. In the 30 east end the lode (north) is worth 8c. per fathom.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, May 1: The 70, east of the engine-shaft, contains a larger lode, and worth 6c. per fathom. The rise above this level is progressing favourably through easy ground. In the 60 east end there is no change to note. A stope above this level is worth 10c. per fathom. The 50 north is without change. In the back of the 50 east three stopes are respectively worth 10c., 12c., and 40c. per fathom. The 50 west end is worth 20c. per fathom. A rise above this level 10c. per fathom, and a winze below the 40, 7c. per fathom. The 40 east is worth 8c. per fathom. The 40 west 6c. per fathom, and the 30 east, on the north lode, 4c. per fathom.

PENNERLEY.—W. T. Harris, J. Delbridge, May 5: Potter's Pit: The shaft is now 8 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 65, and we shall be the required depth for the 75 by the time stated in our last. The 65 west continues in unsettled ground, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding some good stones of lead. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 32' ft. wide, a regular course of ore, worth 120c. per fathom. The stopes in the roof of this level is worth fully 40c. per fathom. All the other points are yielding lead in quantities quite equal to last report. The same remark may be applied to the bargains in the western portion of the mine.

PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS.—William Teague, May 4: The lode in Highburrow shaft still continues its size, and is worth for tin fully 25c. per fathom, a most kindly lode, and as increased depth is attained I have not the slightest doubt but that it will increase in value. We shall complete the sinking of the shaft to the 46 in about a week from this time, when driving level east and west will be commenced forthwith. In the 34 driving west of Highburrow, the lode is worth for 18c. per fathom. In the 34 driving east of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for 16c. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 34, west of Highburrow shaft, is worth for tin about 10c. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 34, east of Highburrow shaft, is worth for tin from 12c. to 15c. per fathom. In the 22, driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for tin 6c. per fathom. The 10 continues to yield saving work for stamping. We set on Saturday last two new shafts, to sink from surface, on the Highburrow lode, west of Highburrow engine-shaft; the first for the present we call middle shaft, and is about 110 fms. west of High burrow shaft, and about 20 fms. of the 10, which is being driven in that direction. The western shaft is 108 fms. west of the middle shaft, or, in other words, is about 220 fms. west of Highburrow shaft; from the sinking of this shaft we expect to obtain good results judging from the appearance of the lode seen in the trial shaft, and from the actual assays made from the products raised from the same; it will take something like six weeks from this to prove what the lode is worth. The usual tin will take place to-morrow—Wednesday; the price is far from satisfactory, but we hope it will be better. We shall have about 14 tons of good quality copper ore for sale, and intend sampling the same on the 18th inst.; this has been raised from Llanfawr part of the mines.

PLYNLIMMON.—J. Garland, May 5: New Shaft: Owing to the long drought, the water has risen above the 24 fm. level, which has prevented anything being done since last report. In the 12 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode has increased in size to 3 ft. wide, composed of killas, mundic, and some nice branches of blende, which at this depth usually gives place to lead ore; and I am in daily expectation of the same result in this end. Nothing further having been met with in the cross-cut north of this level, I have suspended it, as I do not consider the lode we have passed through to be worthy of any further outlay. In the drift east and west of rise, the lode is not so productive as when last reported; now producing saving work. These ends will, I believe, again improve in value. In the winze sinking below the 12 fm. level, the lode has suddenly taken a rapid underlie north, and is at present small and poor, producing saving work only. The pitwork and machinery throughout the mine are in fair working order, and drawing and dressing are being pushed on as fast as the limited supply of water we have permits.

PORT NIGEL.—T. Manley, May 5: The engine-shaft is now down 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 44; the lode is large, containing copper, blende, and good stones of lead ore, but not sufficient to value. I have set the 44 east, to four men, to drive at 6c. per fathom; lode worth for lead ore 8c. per fathom: the ground is more easily driven, and presents indications of further improvement. The stopes in back of the 44, east of shaft, is set to four men, at 4c. per fathom; worth 20c. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 44 end, west of winze, is set to four men, at 4c. 2s. 6d. per fathom; worth 18c. per fathom, and the stopes in back of the 34 east, and east of winze, is set to four men, at 4c. 10s. per fathom; worth 14c. per fathom. The machinery is in good working order, draining and dressing progressing as usual.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, J. Pryor, May 4: In the 77 east the ground is still spare for progress—the part of the lode carried is small and poor, but we think there is more lode standing north, and we are driving in that direction to prove it. The tribute pitches are yielding their usual quantities of ores.—Wheat George Lode: The tributaries are working with good spirit, and during the past week have been repairing the shaft, cutting plat, and erecting whim, &c., and will begin working on ground to-morrow. We hope to sample about 70 tons of copper ore at our next sampling, of better quality than the last. We cannot say as yet anything about the quantity of mundic we shall raise during the month.

ROYAL DROGOL AND CAMDWRA MAWR.—A. Paul, May 6: The men are now down with winze about 7 fms., and the lode is now in a beautiful channel of light-blue clay-slate—most promising for the production of ore. I do not think we are in the main part of the lode, but this we shall test by cross-cutting 10 fms. when the present winze is down. I never was so favourably impressed with this property as at my last visit, as I think it is likely to be one of the rich mines of Cardiganshire.

SOUTH DAREEN.—John Boundy, W. H. Boundy, May 3: Saturday last being our pay and setting day the following bargains were set:—The 90, to drive west by six men, at 12c. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and very kindly in appearance, worth for lead and copper 40c. per fathom. The 80, to drive west, by four men, at 9c. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and presents a very promising appearance, worth for lead and copper 10c. per fathom. To stop the back over the 90 west, from the shaft, by six men, at 9c. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth for lead and copper 12c. per fathom. To stop the back over the 80 west, from the shaft, by four men, at 8c. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 11c. per fathom. To stop the back over the 80 east, from the winze, by six men, at 8c. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 10c. per fathom. To stop the back over the 70 west, from the winze, by four men, at 8c. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 10c. per fathom. To stop the back over the 70 east, from the winze, by four men, at 8c. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 10c. per fathom. To stop the back over the 60 west, from the shaft, by six men, at 8c. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 10c. per fathom. To stop the back over the 60 east, from the winze, by six men, at 8c. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 10c. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of this level, west of shaft, are 2 ft. wide, worth 12c. per fathom. The lode in the 48, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value; when these parts again unite we anticipate an improvement. In the 48, east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12c. per fathom. The lode in the 48, west of shaft, are 2 ft. wide, worth 25c. per fathom. The lode in the 48, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin, and presents a promising appearance. The lode in the 36, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 12c. per fathom. The tribute department is much as usual.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, May 1: The men are making fair progress with their contract, and we hope to resume sinking the new shaft below the 160 (where the lode is worth 35c. per fathom) in the course of next week. The rise above the 160, east of cross-cut, is worth 10c. per fathom. The lode in the 150, east of cross-cut, is worth 15c. per fathom. The lode in the 150, west of cross-cut, is worth 10c. per fathom. The 140 east is suspended, as we have taken the men from the end, and placed them to rise above the level, where the lode is worth 12c. per fathom. The stopes above the 140, west of rise, is worth 12c. per fathom. In the 130 cross-cut north the ground is a little more favourable. The lode in the 130 east, on old tin lode, is worth 8c. per fathom. The stopes below the 110, east of north shaft, is worth 9c. per fathom.

WHEAL ARGUS.—T. Trahair, May 5: We have been obliged to suspend operations underground in the tribute department from want of water to stamp the tinstuff. The stopes in the back of the 20 have not been looking better for the last six months than at present.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Andrews, May 5: The lode in the winze, in bottom of the 120, is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, worth 100c. per fathom. The lode in the stopes, in back of the 120, is 3 ft. wide, worth 15c. per fathom. The lode in the 108 east is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and yellow copper ore; a very kindly lode. The lode in the 48 east is 6 ft. wide, worth 45c. per fathom. A fine course of quartz, &c., is being worked.

WHEAL TOLCARNE.—J. Vivian, Jas. Pauli, May 6: Our sumpters have fixed the cistern in its place at the 30, and are now fixing the bottom of the plunger-lift in the same. The balance-bob at the surface has been got into its place. We calculate to begin sending down the main rods in the early part of next week. We have not sunk the shaft since our last report, owing to the alterations in the pitwork. In the 30 cross-cut, north from the engine-shaft, the rock continues moderately favourable for progress.

SOUTH WARD.—R. Goldsworthy, May 6: No material change has taken place

in any bargain since my report for the general meeting to call for any remark. We hope to communicate the rise in back of the 72 south, and the winze in bottom of the 60 north by the end of this week.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Wm. Vivian, May 6: Engine-Shaft: In the 72, west of the south cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth for tin 15c. per fathom. In the same level, about 15 fms. further north, driving west in the junction of the flat lode and Wheal Rock lode, the lode is over 4 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper over 15c. per fathom. In the same level east, in the junction, the lode is worth for copper 8c. per fathom. The engine-shaft is now about 8 fms. below the 72—the ground has improved for sinking. We have pleasure in stating that the prospects of the mine are regularly improving, and as soon as the steam-whim and stamps are got to work we shall commence stopping, and work the mine at a profit as at present.

ST. LAWRENCE AMALGAMATED.—May 5: I have set to six men to drive the 52 yard level, east of the new shaft, for this month, at 50s. per yard, and 20s. per ton for ore; the men are to wheel, fill, and land all the stuff, and pay for winding and all other costs as usual. The lode in the end is a little more than 3 ft. wide, of spar and clay, with occasional lumps of ore; and as we are now close to where the old men got fine runs of ore above, and the lode in the end of an exceeding favourable appearance, I am daily expecting to meet with a fine run of ore.

TAN-YR-ALLTY.—J. Davies, May 6: The whim-shaft on the course of the lode is now in unproductive ground, the lode being very narrow, and as we had a split in the lode in 12, I think the main part of the lode is still standing to the east; we shall cross-cut when the present draught is finished. The south end in the 12 is in a fine lode, but unproductive; and the same remark applies to the north end. We sold 15 tons this week at 14c. 10s.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, W. Goldsworthy, May 5: The changing of the top doorposts on Friday last caused some little delay in the bottom of the mine, and the cutting of the plat. The water is again out, and the men working their respective bargains. The north, or copper part of the lode in the 44, east of the cross-course, is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. We have suspended the stopes in the bottom of the 34, east of the engine-shaft. The lode in the 34, east and west of ground, is 18 ft. wide, and worth for the width of the lode 25c. per fathom. There is no change to notice in the other bargains.

TREVARCRAK.—James Pope, May 5: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 74, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of tin, with nearly all the water in the mine coming from the bottom of the shaft, which I consider a good indication. In the 74 east the lode is 20 in. wide, producing occasional stones of tin. In the 74 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, but nothing in it to value.

TYLLOWYD.—J. Paul, May 6: Pretty good progress is being made in sinking the engine-shaft. We are getting on well with the clearing of the stuff in the 20; we are now taking down that part of the lode in the bottom of the winze mentioned in my report, and I am happy to say it is fully 3 ft. wide, and yielding very good lead ore. Saturday next being our measuring and setting day a full report shall be sent next week. The tramroad is ready, and the crusher will be to-morrow. Pumping and drawing going on all right.

VAN CONSOLS.—James Roach, May 6: The main shaft continues to be sunk fast; it is now about 7 fms. under the 25, therefore the 40 will be reached and the lode seen at that point quite as early as we expected. Murray's shaft is going down well: we are now placing cistern and small pump in it to draw off surface water, which will facilitate sinking in future. We have suspended the stopes in the bottom of the 34, east of the engine-shaft. The lode in the 34, east and west of ground, is 18 ft. wide, and worth for the width of the lode 25c. per fathom.

WEST RON.—Capt. Harper, May 1: The wire-ropes arrived on Friday week, and we at once commenced driving, and have been doing so night and day since last Monday.

On Monday morning all the men will be at their respective bargains. I see nothing to interfere with progress in each bargain. The 100 west is hard and poor, but I have hopes that for the better will soon take place. In the 80 we shall commence taking down the lode we drove by in the past month, and I hope it will prove as good as it looks to begin with. We are making good progress at surface with the reservoir, and I shall set more force on next week, so as to get it completed as soon as possible. In consequence of so much still left in the mine, upon resuming the work I have deferred settling bargains until Monday or Tuesday.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—John Pope, May 5: Setting Report: We have six men driving the 60 south pitch at 5c. 5s. per fathom. We have six men driving the 60 south pitch at 2c. per fathom. We have six men driving the 60 south pitch at 6c. per fathom. Four men sinking the 50 winze east at 3c. per fathom. Four men driving the 40 east at 6c. per fathom. Two men driving the 40 north at 3c. 10s. per fathom. Three men stopping on tribute at 4s. 6d. in 1'. Six men stopping on tribute at 8s. in 1'. Two men stopping on tribute at 6s. 8d. in 1'. Six men stopping on tribute at 8s. in 1'. We have 24 men stopping on tribute at 10s. in 1'. We have resunk Wilson's shaft on Wilson's lode. Tin sale to Bolitho and Sons, May 1, 8 tons 18 cts. 2 qrs. 23 lbs., at 51c. 15s. per ton, equal 482c. 7s. 6d.

WEST GREAT WORK.—Samuel J. Reed, May 5: In Duke's shaft the ground has been harder, consequently somewhat slow for sinking; to-day, however, there is an improvement, and we shall make better progress. The lode improves in size as we sink, and contains some very rich tinstuff; a portion of the lode which we have assayed produced 12½ per cent. of black tin. I hope to communicate with the next level in the course of three weeks.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—William Skewis, May 6: Willesford Shaft, West Maria Lode: The rise in back of the 104 west is being pushed on with all speed, so as to communicate as quickly as possible with the 93 level. In the 104 east the lode is the same as when last taken down, composed of capel, peach, and occasional stones of copper ore and mundic;

which means lessened expenditure in our mines. The following are the closing prices:—Carn Bras were in demand at about 40, at which they close. Cook's Kitchens keep quiet at 6½ to 7. Dolcoats have been largely dealt in, and close steady at about 42. East Pool shares have been more enquired for at 10 to 10½. East Lovell, 8 to 9. Providence are nominally 3½ to 4½. Rosewalls Hills neglected, called 2s. to 7s. 6d. South Carn Bras have been moderately dealt in at 23s. to 25s. South Conduorow, 3 to 3½. South Crofton enquire for at 15 to 16; the engine is gone to work again. South Frances, 4 to 5. A fair business has been done in Tincroft at 20 to 21; the time for the meeting here cannot now be far off. West Bassets are a little dealt in at about 5. West Frances, 7½ to 8½. West Setons nominally 7 to 9; a call is expected at the coming meeting; the outlay has been heavy here. West Tolsons dull at 45 to 46. Wheal Jane, 3 to 4. Kitty (St. Agnes) called 4 to 5. Pevers are a little dealt in at 3 to 3½. Wheal Unys quiet at 2 to 2½. West Chiverton, 9½ to 9¾. The lead sold in the past month will realize about 2000f., and 200 tons of blonde will be sampled this week.—West Briton.

EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH.—It is generally known that an action has been commenced in the Supreme Court, New York, against Messrs. T. W. Park and H. Baxter, in connection with the transfer of the Emma Mine to the English company; and in the Supplement to this day's Journal will be found a complete and careful abstract of the answers put in on their behalf. These answers appear to be very satisfactory, and the perusal of them will doubtless satisfy most shareholders that there has been an entire absence of fraud or misrepresentation either in America or England. At the present time the abstract will be of especial interest.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEAD MINING.—As one proof of the recent improvement of lead mining in this country, we may notice that the following, among other shares, have advanced in the last three months—namely, Van, from 20f. to 24f.; Tankerville, from 9f. to 13f.; West Tankerville, from 15s. to 25s.; West Chiverton, from 24f. to 10f.; Pennerley, from 1½ to 2½; Great Laxey, from 11f. to 14f., &c.

TANKERVILLE.—The directors have declared a dividend of 5s. per share, payable on the 20th inst., and we understand that after payment there will remain a credit balance of nearly 2500f. The general meeting is to be held in London on June 1, and we are authorised to state that, irrespective of the fixed days for inspecting, the mine will be open for the shareholders' inspection for the 10 days previous to the meeting.

TYLLWYD.—The crusher is now completed, and as there is reported to be a considerable quantity of ore at surface ready for crushing and dressing, while they are also actively engaged in stoping the 20 west, on the south lode, and the adit level, on the south-west lode, at both of which points large quantities of ore are reported to have been laid open,—there is a reasonable prospect that good dividends will soon be received by the fortunate shareholders. Capt. Paul may be congratulated on the very favourable position of this mine.

WILLOUGHBY.—Since this company has been in liquidation nearly 200f. profit beyond the working expenses has been realised; the liquidator has issued a circular offering 200 10 per cent. mortgage bonds, redeemable at or within five years at 25 per cent. premium. These bonds will be secured by a first mortgage on the whole of the property, including mine, machinery, plant, &c., the mine, even with the present limited workings, is making a profit considerably more than sufficient to pay the yearly interest. The late directors are so satisfied with the prospects of the mine, and so anxious to give their support to this proposal that, besides subscribing towards the debentures, they offer to act without remuneration, until the mine shall be in a position to pay dividends to the ordinary shareholders.

NORTH PRINCE PATRICK.—The agent this week in his report (for which refer to another column of this Journal) says that the flat continues just the same, and sends the result of the assay of stuff taken from this portion of the mine, which is lead 81 per cent., and silver 6 ozs. 16 dwt., to the ton. He further says that he hopes to put some lead on sale for the June ticketing. In letters received from him during the last few days he says that "we think we are not above 2 yards from the Pwyllygase lode." This for the result of only a few months' working is a most successful point to have reached, and it is nearly certain that the North Prince Patrick will rival its neighbour, the South Prince Patrick, which became a dividend-paying mine in about a twelvemonth from its commencement.

THE CHAPL HOUSE COLLIERY COMPANY.—The directors on Thursday declared an interim dividend of 3s. 9d. per share, free of income tax—being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the quarter ending March 31.

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.—(Messrs. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester, May 6.)—Soda: Cream caustic, 60 per cent., 13s. to 13s. 6d.; white, 60 per cent., 13s. 7s. 6d. to 13s. 10s.; soda ash, 21-16d. to 25d.; soda crystals, 6s. to 5s.; bi-carbonate, 13s. 10s. to 14s.; salt cake, 2l. 15s. to 2l. 17s. 6d.; Glauber salts, 2l. 15s.; Bleaching Powder: At 9f.; Alum: 7l. 10s. for loose lump; ground, 8s. 6s.—Nitrate of Soda: At 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.—Ammonia: Sulphate, white and grey, 18s. 2s. 6d. to 18s. 5s.; carbonate, 7s.; muritate, 30s. to 32s. 10s.; sal ammoniac, firsts, 45s.; seconds, 44s.—Potash: Muriates, 80 per cent., at 6s. 10s. to 6s. 12s. 6d., f.o.b.; Prussiate, red, 2s. 10s.; yellow, 1s. 1d.; chlorate, 9s. 6d.—Bichromate, 6s. 6d.—Iron Salts: Green and rusty cuppers, 6s. 6d.; in casks or barrels, 6s.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 26s. to 26s. 10s.—Litharge: Best flake, 24s. 15s.; second quality, 24f.—Sugar of Lead: Brown, 26s. 10s.—Acid: Tartaric, English, at 1s. 6d.; foreign, 1s. 6s. 6d.; oxalic, 6s. 6d.; sulphuric, 3s. 10s. to 3s. 15s.; carbolic, No. 1, 9s. 6d.; picric acid, 1s. 11d. per lb.—Arsenic, 1s. 10s.—Magnesia: Epsom salts, 3s. 17s. 6d.; refined, 4f. 10s.—Epsite: Oran, fair average quality, 7s. per ton; best, 8s. per ton.—Brimstone: Best thirds, 7s. 6s. to 7s. 10s.—Phosphate of Aluminium, 3s. to 3s. 10s. per ton.—Pyrites: Spanish cupreous, 7s.; non-cupreous, 9s.—Chin-clay: 16s. f.o.b. Cornwall; best quality, 26s.—Phosphates: High strength, 8s. to 8s. 10s. per cent.; 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per unit; Estremadura, 1s. 3d.; ordinary, 6s. per cent., 1s.; precipitated phosphate of lime, 7s. per cent., 7s. 5s.; super-phosphates, 8s. per cent., soluble, 3s. 6s. per unit; 2s. to 2s. 10s.—Manganese: Ores, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; for 70 per cent.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 15s. to 22s. 6d.; puddling, 24s. to 27s.; opitic, 8s. to 10s.; Algerian, 50 to 55 per cent., 20s. c.i.f. U.K.—Iron: "Ayresome" Yorkshire pig iron: No. 3, 5s. 6d.; No. 4 (foundry), 5s. net cash, or 1s. extra four months' bills; Scotch pig warrants, 6s. 6d. to 6s. Staffordshire bars, 9s. 10s.—Copper: Chill bars, 82s. to 82s. 10s.—Tin: English ingot, 90f. to 91f.; Straits, 82s. 10s. to 83s.—Tin-Plates: M.I.C., 25s. 3d. per box.—Lead: Best English soft pig, 22s. 15s. to 23s. 5s.—Antimony: French Star, 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Spelter: Silesian, 2s. 10s.—Sheet Zinc: N. 6, 30s.; N. 7, 29s.; N. 8, 28s.; N. 9, 27s. 10s. c.i.f. Hull or Liverpool.

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* * * With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Coal-Cutting Machinery (W. Firth, J. G. Bass); Lighting Mines by Gas; Mining in New South Wales (R. Adams); Mining in Queensland; Tharsis Company, and Mr. Henderson; Richmond Consolidated Mining Company; Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company; Explosives in Mines (S. Williams); Mine Water Supply for Ore Dressing purposes; Cornish Mining; Surface Drainage; Lead Mines, and Lead Smelters; Mining Shares; Wheal Wrey, Ludcott, and North Trevallyn Mines (M. W. Bawden); Hington Down Mining Company (T. B. Laws); St. Patrick Mine; South Wheat Frances (A. T. James)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Sturgeon's High Speed Air Compressing Engine (Illustrated)—Direct-Acting Pumps—Anglo-American Mining, and the Emma—Patent Matters, &c.—Meetings of the United Mexican, Gossard and Mertyn Consols, Rockhouse Valley, Spanish Hematite Iron, Wayne's Methyr Steam-Coal and Iron Works, St. Lawrence, Victoria, and Valentine Amalgamated, Roman Gravels, Ladywell, and Gwawton Copper Companies.

jected, but a resolution was carried that, notwithstanding their disapproval, these proposals should be at once laid before the men for the mature consideration of the whole body, with a view to the giving of the required reply at the adjourned meeting, to be held on the 27th inst.

The report from Wales does not present any material improvement. Should the men eventually resume work upon the terms now offered, it is more than questionable whether orders can be secured in sufficient quantities to keep the hands employed. It is just possible that buyers are holding back until they have some assurance that order placed in the old channels will meet with ready execution. In the North of England the market for pig iron has been very dull, and prices show a decline upon the quotations of the previous week. This market has doubtless sympathised with the Scotch market, which has been persistently dull. The deliveries are satisfactory, and are, as a rule, in excess week by week of the deliveries for the corresponding periods of 1874. Owing to the utter stagnation of the works in Wales, there has been some degree of animation in the department of manufactured iron, and makers of railway material have their books fairly filled with orders. Railway bars are quoted 7s. to 7s. 5s.; plate iron for shipbuilding purposes, 8s. 15s.; No. 1 pigs, 6s. 6d.; No. 3, 5s. 7s.; No. 4, 5s. 6d. The Scotch pig iron market has been quiet through the week, and no material change has taken place in quotations. Business has been telegraphed this day at 6s. to 6s. M.m. cash.

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending May 1, 1875 Tons 11,524

Week ending May 2, 1874 11,302

Increase 322

LEAD.—Sellers continue to maintain the advanced prices with great steadiness. English pig being quoted 22s. 15s. to 23s.; and Spanish, 22s. 5s.

SPETERL.—Prices are firm, Silesian, both on the spot and at outlets, is quoted 24s. to 24s. 5s.

TIN.—The market, with the exception of a slight occasional fluctuation, has pursued a downward course, and notwithstanding the large deliveries last month, amounting to nearly 1300 tons, the stock is unusually heavy, being about 6000 tons in London, that it would seem lower prices than those ruling at present will have to be submitted to. The losses on this metal must be very great, as some of the present stock cost the holders 140s. to 150s. per ton, and they are naturally reluctant to make so ruinous a sacrifice, but it is questionable whether the loss would not be less to cut it at once than to go on carrying it over in the faint hope of ultimately recovering former prices. The information as yet obtained from Australia and Tasmania is too indefinite to be able to make any reliable calculations with regard to future supplies from these sources, but it appears to be generally admitted that tin can be obtained in very considerable quantities without much difficulty, and at a comparatively low cost.

QUICKSILVER.—This metal has been reduced to 12s. The imports for the first quarter of this year are rather in excess of last year, being 1,104,522 lbs., against 979,980 lbs. in 1874. The exports show a considerable falling off, being 208,892 lbs., against 576,080 lbs. in 1874, and 537,685 lbs. in 1873.

TIN-PLATES.—There is less doing in these commodities, and prices are decidedly easier, both for coke and charcoal. The shipping trade, however, has been very satisfactory, but as the raw material is so much lower manufacturers can afford to accept lower rates. For the first quarter of this year the shipments amounted to 37,242 tons, against 31,872 tons in 1874, and 34,737 tons in 1873.

STEEL.—In foreign there is a fair demand, and Swedish is now in better request than for some time past. The quality seems to be preferred to that of German in the Eastern markets, although much dearer in price.

QUICKSILVER.—It is stated that on the afternoon of Friday, April 30, Messrs. Rothschild reduced the price of quicksilver to 12s. per bottle; the quotation should, therefore, have been reduced to that figure in last week's Journal.

THE IRON TRADE (Griffiths' Weekly Report).—Friday evening, May 7.—The market for g.m.b. iron, in Glasgow, opened this morning at about 6s., and remained firm all day, closing buyers 6s. 1½d., a trifle below the price this day week. The market for Scotch pig iron has been depressed this week, with considerable fluctuations. On Thursday it opened better, with business in warrants at 6s. to 6s. 1½d., principally in consequence of the returns published in Middlesborough, showing a decrease of 17,000 tons in the stock of Middlesborough for last month. In the afternoon the market became flatter, on Messrs. William Baird and Co. announcing a reduction of 2s. in the prices of Gartsherrie and Eglington iron, and it closed 6s. 1d., with sellers for cash and buyers a mouth open. We quote makers' iron, No. 1, as follows:—Gartsherrie, 7s. 6d.; Coltness, 7s.; Calder, 7s. 6d.; Langton, 7s.; Summerlee, 7s. 6d.; Monkland, 7s.; f.o.b. Glasgow; Giengernock, 7s. 6d.; Eglington, 6s. 6d.; f.o.b. Ardrosson; Shotts, 7s. 6d.; f.o.b. Leith; Kennie, 7s.; f.o.b. Bo'ness. The London market for finished iron has assumed a more steady aspect, and "indents" for shipment are given out with more freedom. The Baltic ports being now open, we shall have more doing in iron for Russia; indeed, several large orders are now in the hands of agents and merchants here for the great metallurgical works on the banks of the Neva. The Imperial and other engine works near St. Petersburg order now but the best Yorkshire and Staffordshire iron; this, therefore, is the end of the trade which will be most benefited by the opening of the Russian Baltic ports. The demand for America is still inanimate. With the exception of a few small orders for plating bars, the American orders are confined to hoods for the Southern States. We believe a contract for 9000 tons of 40-lb. rails has been closed, which were required for the Indian State lines, and these have been taken by a Darlington house. The trade generally throughout the kingdom is a shade better. Most of the ironmasters have more orders, and the meeting on the Birmingham Exchange yesterday was the most cheerful one we have attended during the last two months.

COPPER.—(Messrs. Harrington, Horan, and Co., Liverpool)—The business transacted during the fortnight comprises about 1650 tons bars at 80s. to 82s. 10s. cash, and the same price paid for 2075 tons to arrive here and at Swansea, 118 tons regulus to arrive here sold at 16s. 6d., 230 tons at Swansea at 16s. 9d., 180 tons to arrive there at 16s. 6d., 770 tons at 16s. 6d., and 1700 tons ore going there at 16s. per unit, 50 tons J. Edwards' bars sold at 84s. per ton. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast, S.A., produce:—Aconagua, from Valparaiso, 768 tons bars, 17s. 10s. tons ingots; Glenocoyne, from Valparaiso, 30 tons bars; Explorer, from Llico, 45 tons bars; Michael Hutchinson, from Llico, 22 tons bars; Estrella de Chile, from Coquimbo, 123 tons bars; Californian, from Colon, 102 tons bars; Worrall, from Valparaiso, 55 tons bars; Galicia, from Valparaiso, 237 tons bars, 152 tons ingots. At Swansea, —Mina Flores, from Carrizal, 727 tons regulus; Pembroke Castle, from Carrizal, 600 tons regulus; Herdura, from Chanaral, 737 tons regulus. Stock of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in the first and second hands, likely to be available, we estimate at—

Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	10,730	456
Swansea	979	1,339

known that the 72 east, one of the most promising ends in the mine, has been driven home to the boundary, and that the 48, 108, and 120 ends were also approaching it, and this had a depressing influence on the shares, and although the late important discoveries caused a considerable rise, yet there have been constant fluctuations, induced by the unavoidable delay and uncertainty in regard to the conditions that might be imposed upon the company for the new ground. It is very satisfactory to know, therefore, that it has now been granted on fair and reasonable terms. The dues are to be 1-15th, but to be increased to 1-12th when the shareholders shall have received 50,000/- in dividends. The mine is worked entirely by water-power, and consequently at little cost to the company. The rent for the water has hitherto been 35/- a-year, and it is now to be increased to the sum of 50/-, and the levels are to be driven east, at the rate of a certain number of fathoms a-year; and a cross-cut is also put out at the 96 south, to intercept the Georgina lode, which, it is said, cannot be far off. The agent of the mine reports that the lode in the 48 east is now worth 45/- per fathom, and the 120 winze 100/- per fathom, and this can be sunk 12 fathoms deep; the 108 end looks like coming into ore. At the last quarterly meeting, in April, the sale of copper ore (raised before the present discoveries were made) gave a profit of 305/- 5s. 3d. on the three months, and there was a balance in hand of 729/- 6s. 5d. By the next meeting, in July, therefore, it is expected that the sales will show a considerable profit. Devon Great Consols have advanced to 2, 2½; this mine looks better. Hingston Down are not quite so 2, 2½; these are improving. Marke Valley, 20s. to 25s.; Gladstone, 20s. to 22s.; firm, at 1½ to 1¾; Marke Valley, 20s. to 25s.; Gladstone, 20s. to 22s.; Bog, 10s. to 12s.; Carn Brea, 40 to 42; Dolcoath, 41 to 43; East Van, 1½ to 1¾; Old Trebregg, 4 to 4½; Pary's Mountain, 11s. to 13s.; Plymlimon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.

East Lovell, 8½ to 9; the lode sinking below the 100 is 10 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of tin per fathom for length of shaft. Penstruthal, 11s. to 13s.; the lode in Highburrow shaft is worth 25/- per fathom. In the 36, east of this shaft, the lode is worth 15/- per fathom. In addition to the tin, the mine is about to sample 14 tons of good quality copper ore. Prince of Wales, 6s. to 8s.; Providence Mines, 4 to 5; Rookhope Valley, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; South Condurrow, 3s to 3½; Tincroft, 20 to 22. Van Consols, 2½ to 2¾; the engine-shaft has been sunk within 45 feet of the Van lode, and the new drawing shaft is approaching the course of lead in the bottom level, worth 7 tons per fathom. Cathedral, 20s. to 40s.; the copper ore sold on Thursday (60 tons) realised 370/-, and the mine is improving. Great West Van, 10s. to 12s.; the 34 cross-cut is thought by the agent to be nearing a course of ore. West Bassett, 5 to 5½; West Edgar Lle, 1 to 1½; West Tolgas, 46 to 48; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 3½ to 3¾; Wheal Peevor, after declining to 3, leave off 3½ to 4.

Almada and Tirito, 5 to 5½; Birdseye, 2 to 2½; Chontales, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Eberhardt and Aurora shares have advanced to 5, 5½; Emma, 1½ to 1¾; Flagstaff, 2 to 2½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to 1½; Javali, 11s. to 13s.; Malabar, 14s. to 16s.; Port Phillip, 20s. to 25s.; Richmond, 8½ to 9; Sweetland Creek, 3 to 3½; Tecoma, 4 to 1. St. John del Rey shares have advanced to 370, 390; a telegram from Morro Velho shows the produce in 11 days of April to be 17,250 oits, equal to 6684/-.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been fairly active, and the general tendency is towards further improvement. Copper and lead descriptions continue to attract attention at higher prices,

Wichita Copper shares continue to change hands at 10 to 12 prem. for the "coming out"—that is, in the event of the property being taken over by the present incorporation. It appears from information to hand that reliable evidence of a confirmatory character has been volunteered to the commission as to the existence of large deposits of rich copper on the Wichita property, but nothing is known officially as to the presence of silver in the ore beyond the fact that from assays made of samples now in London the percentage does not seem to be of any commercial value; on the other hand, the percentage of copper averages from 50 to 70 per cent. Telegraphic information from the commission is expected in the early part of next week.

The Foreign Gold Mines have displayed increased activity, but the only advance of importance has been in Del Rey stock, which has improved to 375, 385. The telegram received yesterday reports the produce for 11 days of April (2nd division) as 17,350 oits.—yield 10½ oits. per ton; money value, at 7s. 9d. per oitava, 6684/- This rate of production, it is estimated, will give a monthly profit of 12,000/-, equal to a dividend of 50 per cent. per annum, and as there are 30 additional heads of stamps yet to go to work, and the Bahu, which was the richest part of the mine previous to the fire, has yet to be developed, a large addition to the present rate of profit is confidently anticipated. Holders are firm, and stock scarce at the advance, hence nearly every transaction is an improvement on previous prices. Don Pedro steady at 7-16 to 9-16 prem.; Almada and Tirito, 11-16 to 13-16; Chontales, ½ to 1½; Javali, ½ to 1½; Port Phillip, 1 to 1½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to 1½; the accounts for the month ending Feb. 20 show a profit on gold dust from the mine and purchased from tributaries amounting to 253/- 3s. 11d.

The Californian Gold Quartz Mines have been neglected, and scarcely any business has been done during the past week. Sierra Buttes close 1½ to 1¾. Plumas Eureka, 1½ to 1¾; London and California, ½ to ½; Independence, 2½ to 3; the new superintendent reports by cable that the previous system of working cannot yield a profit, therefore he has stopped the mill for the present, and in the meantime is opening out the mine by cross-cuts towards the hanging wall in No. 3 level, towards the footwall in No. 4 level, and towards the hanging wall in the middle shoot in the 6th level. The returns for the month of April will about meet the expenses.

Welsh Gold Quartz Mines continue to attract attention, which has been to no small extent stimulated by the actual returns made by the Vigra and Clogau Mines, which, as mentioned last week, yielded some 12 years since three-fourths of a ton of fine gold. The more immediately important point, however, is the result of the "clean-up" at the Gold Company's property—Cefn Coch. The difficulty must be fully appreciated of getting complicated machinery like that used for the treatment of gold quartz into perfect working order, and any pressure being put on the manager to hurry into premature attempts which would give uncertain results should be deprecated; still, some time has now elapsed, which has thus far intensified the interest. A correspondent, who has had a large experience in the district, writes that he visited the mine a few days since, and was very much impressed with the perfect character of all the apparatus and machinery for the extraction of the gold—apparatus and machinery which he describes as no more to be compared with that used by the former gold mining companies in 1863 "than an old working spinet to a modern spinning mule," and expresses his "firm conviction that these efforts to work the gold in Wales will not fail, as former ones were said to have done, from inability to extract the gold, which analysis showed to exist in the quartz; whatever gold does exist in the quartz will, undoubtedly, now be obtained by the machinery about to be employed." This brings us to the much-debated question—Does gold exist in certain of the quartz veins in Wales in such quantities as will pay to work? Setting aside as exceptional the returns made by the Vigra and Clogau Mines some years since, has it been found in paying quantities in any other mines? It was stated last week that in 1863 less than 2000 tons of quartz from Cefn Coch yielded 1200 oza. of gold, and that Government returns showed that about 1800 oza. were obtained from a little over 3000 tons from another mine. If these statements be correct—and they can easily be verified or otherwise—it would seem to be safe to predict, judging from the returns of the Port Phillip and other gold mines, that considerable profits can be realised from an efficient and economic treatment of Welsh quartz.

In Silver Mines, Eberhardt shares have advanced to 5½, 6; the accounts for the half-year ending Dec. 31 have been received, and a letter stating that the mill had been started on April 1, and working 40 tons of ore per day, averaging \$68 per ton. It is estimated that the profit for April will amount to about 7000/-, Richmond Consolidated, 8½ to 9; the refining works continue to work successfully. Last week gold and silver bars to the value of \$20,000 were forwarded for sale. The whole of the gross bullion produce

is now dealt with at the works, which are now of sufficient capacity to refine for adjacent mineowners. It appears that the roads in the neighbourhood are getting into condition sooner than is usual this season, and we learn that charcoal is already coming in, and that the furnaces will be fired shortly. The new season commences under favourable auspices, with a good supply of ore in hand, and large reserves in sight. The main Richmondo hoisting-shaft was down over 600 ft. by the last accounts, and a drift at the 600 ft. level commenced to run to the lode, thus making the third which will cut it in its descent. The bottom of the mine is reported to be looking well. We are informed that the first of the intended half-yearly meetings will be held this month, and that a balance-sheet made up to the end of February will be presented to the shareholders. Flagstaff, 2 to 2½; Last Chance, 1½ to 1¾; Tecoma, ½ to 1½; Emma, 1½ to 1¾; at the meeting yesterday (Friday) it was decided by a large majority to continue operations. United Mexican, 2½ to 2¾; at the meeting on Wednesday, reported elsewhere, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was unanimously agreed to. Everything is looking favourable. As to the new concern, its exploration is being vigorously continued, in the hope that before long the shareholders will be amply paid for their trouble and outlay.

Hydraulic Gold Mines have been fairly dealt in on the Stock Exchange during the week. Birdseye Creek improved on receipt of the telegram announcing clean-up. Cedar Creek also improved, and have found many purchasers. Sweetland Creek and Blue Tent maintain former quotations. Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; washing is going on steadily. The agent reports that he anticipates better results at South Yuba from the current run, as he is getting more into the bottom gravel. Cedar Creek, 1½ to 1¾; work here is progressing as usual, and intelligence of the clean-up for April is shortly expected. Sweetland Creek, 1½ to 2½; it was anticipated that washing would be resumed about the beginning of this month, and advices to this effect are shortly expected. Birdseye Creek, 2 to 2½; in another column will be found a telegram announcing clean-up to end of April. The profit realised is \$4250, but against this is the Peckey Tunnel cost of \$2300, leaving a net profit of \$1950. This tunnel cost is really a charge against capital, and should be so dealt with.

We notice amongst the companies registered during the past week a new gold-washing company, the Oregon Hydraulic Gold Mines, (Limited). We understand that more than two-thirds of the capital of this company has been privately subscribed, and that the company has exceptionally favourable chances of success. One of the directors is leaving for the property during the coming week, and from the information we receive we believe they will be very successful. The purchase-money is small, and has to be paid out of profits, which are to be equally divided between the vendor and shareholders until the former is paid off.

In Copper Mines an increasing amount of business continues to be transacted, and in many instances an advance in value has been established. Cape Copper have improved to 34, 36; the February returns from Ookiep were 860 tons of 29 per cent., and from Spec-takel 43 tons of 36 per cent.: 685 tons have been sold at an average of 16s. 1d. per unit, realising approximately 16,450/-; 870 tons at an average of 15s. 10½d., realising 19,800/-; 420 tons at an average of 16s. 2d. per unit, realising 9100/-; and 200 tons by private contract at 16s. 3d. unit (not yet assayed). The superintendent reports there had been a disturbance amongst the miners, but that two of the ring-leaders had been arrested and were in the hands of the local authorities.

In Lead Mines there has been a large amount of business. Van is in demand at 23 to 25; the mine is looking very well. The 90 west is being pushed on under the rich ore ground gone down in the level above. The 75, both east and west, is improving. The usual monthly report will be found in another column. The sale for the four weeks on Thursday last, 600 tons of lead and 100 tons of blonde, realised the sum of 9435/- Roman Gravels have improved to 12, 12½; at the meeting, reported elsewhere, a dividend of 8s. 6d. per share was announced. The manager states there is every reason to believe the mine increases in depth in wealth. Assheton, 1½ to 1¾; in the cross-cut in the 40, west of Mawr, a branch has been met with, and is now 5 in. wide, of 1½ and blonde. This is evidently the same branch or lode as the first named, as the men in each end hear one another working very plainly, although there are 10 fathoms of ground standing between. A productive lode is expected for most of this distance, and to find this part standing whole in the level above (the 30), as there is clearly a branch gone off just above the present working in the 40. The tributaries have made a good discovery directly north of Brown's shaft, which they are working at 4½, 10s. per ton, and pay 10s. a ton for dressing, so this leaves a good profit. They look forward to having a good block of ground to come away in the 30, 40, and 50 fm. levels on this part of the lode for 20 fathoms long, and if it turns out to expectation there will be no difficulty in selling 50 tons lead monthly, working the mine in proper manner. Van Consols, 2½ to 2¾; the main shaft is now upwards of 7 fathoms under the bottom level, and there is now only about 45 ft. further sinking to reach the Van lode. The new drawing shaft is being pushed down with all speed. All other work progressing favourably. Great West Van, 10s. to 20s.; work progressing satisfactorily and a good lode of lead expected daily in the cross cut from Eliza's shaft at the 34 fm. level. Bog, 1½ to 1¾; there is no alteration at the mine. The new boiler is to work, and will, it is expected, cause a sensible diminution in the quantity of coals used. Pennerley, 2½ to 2¾; Potter's pit shaft is in good course of sinking below the 65, and will be deep enough for a new level by the end of the month. The winze sinking below the 65 is going down in a splendid lode, worth still 100/- per fathom. There are indications of an improvement at some other parts of the mine. Tylwyd, 1½ to 1¾.

Cathedral, 20s. to 40s. A good course of copper ore is being opened out. The sale of 60 tons of copper, on Thursday, at Redruth, realised 370/-, being an average of over 6d. per ton. All the points in operation, including the shaft and bottom levels, are producing good copper ore, and the sales will henceforth be largely increased; 12,000/- worth of ore has been already sold, and many thousands of pounds worth in reserve.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Asheton, 1½ to 2; Bog, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Devon Great Consols, 2½ to 2¾; Dolcoath, 4½ to 4¾; East Caradon, 1½ to 1¾; East Lovell, 8 to 8½; Great Laxey, 14 to 14½; Great Wheal Vor, ½ to ½; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1¾; Marke Valley, ½ to 1; Pary Mountain, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Pennerley, 2½ to 2¾; Pentrueth, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Roman Gravels, 12 to 12½; Tankerville, 12 to 12½; Tincroft, 20 to 22; Tylwyd, 1½ to 1¾; Van, 23 to 25; Van Consols, 2½ to 2¾; West Bassett, 5½ to 6; West Chilcoton, 9½ to 10½; West Tankerville, 1½ to 1¾; Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 1¾; Wheal Jervis, 4½ to 4¾; Almada, ½ to 1½; Birdseye Creek, 2 to 2½; Cedar Creek, 1½ to 1¾; Capo Copper, 34½ to 35½; Chontales, ½ to 1½; Colorado Terrible, 3 to 3½; Eberhardt and Aurora, 5½ to 6; Emma, 1½ to 1¾; Flagstaff, 2½ to 2¾; Frontino and Bolivia, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Last Chance, 1½ to 1¾; Malpas, ½ to ½; Malabar, ½ to ½; New Querbrada, 4½ to 4¾; Rica, ½ to ½; Richmond Consolidated, 8½ to 9½; Sierra Buttes, ½ to 1½; South Aurora, 10s. to 12s.; Sweetland Creek, 3 to 3½; Tecoma, ½ to 1½; United Mexican, 2½ to 2¾; West Edgar Lle, 1 to 1½; Blue Tent, ½ to ½; Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½.

TYLLWYD.—Shares in this mine are scarce, and are enquired for under present favourable reports at from 25s. to 27s. 6d. The prospects are considered very good.

COLLIERS AND IRONWORKS.—The improvement noticed in our last has been well maintained all the week, prices generally have been firmer, and more business has been done in the following and a few others: Thorp's Grawbar, Cardiff and Swansea, United Bituminous, Chapel House, Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, Ebbo Vale, Pellsal Coal, Silksone Fall, Consett Iron, and some others. Thorp's Grawbar have advanced to 11½, buyers, it being thought possible that the next dividend may be 2s. per share, which would represent 20 per cent. It is stated that the United Bituminous Company have succeeded in getting the whole of their debentures taken up. The shares, however, are without change at 5s. to 7s. 6d. At the last annual meeting held at the offices in New Broad-street, of the Fairbairn Engineering Company, the report stated that the directors regretted having to announce that the year's working has resulted in the very serious loss of 9874/- 4s. 5d., mainly incurred in connection with one large contract, though the causes which so seriously affected the company's prosperity in the previous two years have been increasing in intensity throughout the last 12 months. Competition has been keener than ever, so keen that they have seen some of their most careful calculations and best endeavours to secure contracts at barely remunerative rates, defeated by offers sent in and accepted at as much sometimes as 20 per cent. below the price at which this company could undertake the work. The relations with the workmen, moreover, have in no wise improved: wages are higher, and less work is done for them, and the cost of production in the bridge and girder trade, which has been the company's chief business, has become so uncertain, and the difficulties and anxieties of management so onerous and vexatious, that sooner or later the capital now embarked will find its way into some other channel of em-

ployment; the business of construction is passing into the hands of the makers of iron; and the falling dividends in 1873 and 1874 seem to show that the company's business, having long been profitable, came to be stationary, and is now losing. Under these circumstances, it will be for the consideration of the shareholders whether, before greater mischief be done, it will not be the wisest plan to abandon a business which the present board does not see its way to carry on profitably; the directors think this course should be adopted, and that the freehold land and premises of the company, which are believed to be worth considerably more than the supply figures which represent their value in the balance-sheet, should be realised as speedily as possible.

Fairbairn Engineering Company—Sir Thos. Fairbairn, Bart., being the Chairman—was established in 1863. The highest dividend was in 1872, when 10 per cent. was divided. The premises and goodwill are valued in the balance-sheet at £4,974/-, and there appears to be £391/- 1s. 3d. at the bankers. Chillington Iron, 5 to 6. Ebbo Vale, 9 to 9½ dls. Original Hartlepool, 5 to 7. Silksone Fall, 5s. to 15s. Skerne Iron, 7½ to 8. The well-known engineering firm of Richardson and Co., the senior partner being M.P. for Hartlepool, have suspended payment. It is stated that the firm lost a large sum in a Liverpool timber company, and for some time past it was known in Hartlepool that they were hard pressed. John Bagnall, 6 to 6½. Industrial Coal, 3½ to 4. An ordinary general meeting of Wayne's Merthyr Steel Coal and Iron Company was held on Thursday. The report stated "that after making provision for the customary reductions of suspense accounts, a profit balance of 20,102/- 1s. 4d. is shown, which amount, after providing for interest and redemption of both the 7 per cent. debentures and the 12 per cent. preference shares, leaves a net balance of 7689/- 9s. 9d. for division. The previous balance a sum of 8568/- 9s. 9d. for division. The directors accordingly recommend a dividend at the rate of 8½ per cent. The directors and managing directors' remuneration is set down at 1242/- 10s., and the London office general expenses at 454/- 16s. 6d. Cardifl and Swansea, 4 to 4½. Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, 4½ to 4½. Itton Rhyn, ½ to ½ (10/- paid). Central Swedish, 5 to 6. Milner's Safe, 7½ to 8. Fairbairn Engineering, 1½ to 2. Diamond Fuel, 1½ to 2½. Merry and Sons, Co., 3 to 3½. These shares have had a large rise since the concession made by the vendors. South Cleveland Iron, 8 to 10½. The week closes with buyers on the market of Chapel House, at 4/- 7s. 6d.

SHEFFIELD.—Messrs. Liddell and Heard, stock and sharebrokers, in their weekly report, say—"Business in our local coal and iron shares has been of a limited nature during the past week, and a decline in value is marked in several companies' shares." The following are current prices:—Bilbao Iron Ore Company, 2½ to 3½ dls.; Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co., 16½ to 17 prem.; Browns, 8½, 9½, 10½ dls.; Dixon, 33½ to 33½ dls.; Charles Gamwell and Co., 5½ to 6½ dls.; Elbow Vale Steel and Iron Company, 33½, 33½ dls.; Elbow Vale Steel and Iron Company, 5½ to 8 dls.; G. and J. Brown and Co., 15 to 17½ dls.; Hopkins, Gilks, and Co., 8 to 4½ dls.; John Brown and Co., 11½, 12½, 13½ prem.; Merry and Cunningham, 67s. 6d., 68s. 6d., 69s. 6d., 70s. 6d.; Parkgate Iron Company, 28, 29 premium; Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company, 21½, 22 prem.; Staveley Coal and Iron Company, 65½, 66½, 68 prem.; Silksone Fall; Colliery Company, ½ to ½; Sheffield Waterworks Company, 87 to 88; Sheffield Gas Company, 200, 201.

BRISTOL.—Messrs. G. H. Bowyer and Co., stock and sharebrokers, in their weekly report, say—"Stocks and shares generally in the home market have been well enquired after, leading to a very fair amount of business, and strengthening prices. A large number of shares in the West of England Bank have changed hands at figures varying from 32½ to 33½; these shares, however, at the moment are a trifle easier, at 32½ to 33. Avonside Engine shares have not been lost sight of by investors, at 4½ to 4¾, and they have been dealt in at the highest quotation. Great Western Colliery shares still remain flat and inactive, at 9 to 9½, pending the result of the meeting, which is called for the purpose of authorising the directors to raise 50,000/- additional capital. Ashton Vale shares are 1 lower, at 16 to 18, and we look for a further fall in the value of these shares, the output being in excess of the demand, large quantities of coal and iron being now in stock, and a reduction in the current prices appears probable. College Green Hotels are very firm and scarce, at 15 to 15½, but during the past few days they have changed hands at 16. All wagon shares are firm, and have improved in value, Bristol and South Wales being 6½ to 7½; Western, 9½ to 10; Swansea, 5½ to 6½; Bristol (Fry's) 13½ to 13½; Gloucester, 16½ to 16½; Bristol Gas shares are 2 better, at 19½ to 19¾. Clifton Suspension Bridge ½ better, at 7½ to 8. In local rails Bristol and Exeter's have risen to 11

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES
OF COMPETENCY.DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF LIONEL BROUH, Esq.,
H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 13th day of July, and CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMINATION must, on or before the 16th day of June, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,
J. T. THOMAS, Secretary.Winnall's Hill, near Coleford.
N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the district are equally eligible for examination with those who do.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

FIREWOOD.—"J. H." (Calais).—Most of the companies are engaged in the manufacture of patent firewood. For the purchase of ordinary firewood wholesale the best firms to apply to would probably be—Playford, Sheppard, and Co., King William-street; William Groom, Danzig, and Memel Wharf, Albany Wharf, S.E.; or Samuel Copping, Norway Wharf, Bermondsey Wall; there are, however, many others.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—The letter from Messrs. Parker and Lait, of the New Market Collieries, shall appear in next week's Journal.

Received.—"P. B."—"Y. Z."—"C. B."—"Shareholder" (United Mexican) should write to the secretary—"Shareholder" (Canadian Copper Pyrites and Chemical Company). We will endeavour to obtain the particulars.—"S. C."—"J. T."—"E. N."—"J. B."—"W. M. F."—"J. R."—"Copper" (Prince of Wales) Enquiry shall be made.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 8, 1875.

THE MINERS' WAGES CONFERENCE AT LEEDS.

A three days sitting at Leeds for the purpose of devising means for keeping up the wages of miners, in the face of a depressed trade and falling market, has been brought to a close, to the satisfaction, no doubt, of the delegates present, who are evidently always open to an engagement, for which a liberal provision is made, so that they have not to travel or be comforted at their own expense. But any real good they accomplished on behalf of their constituents we are unable to discover throughout the lengthened and wearisome proceedings, which were in no way enlivened by the ponderous eloquence of those present. Some of the utterances of the Chairman, the member for Stafford, and other speakers, were characterised by a total abnegation of all rights of property, and of the omnipotence of labour. To say that the arguments were in the highest degree delusive, inconsistent, and impracticable is merely attesting what we believe must have been the opinion of the most sober-minded of the delegates when once they got outside the atmosphere of the hall where the meeting was held, and had time to ponder over the glib generalities to which they were treated. The singular doctrine was laid down by the President, and endorsed by some of the delegates present, that working men were entitled to consider what wages they should accept, whether the rate of payment was what the state of trade would afford, was enough to keep them and their families in respectability, and to determine what they should accept or refuse from their employers. In fact, that the payers of wages should accept the dicta of the men with respect to the rate of remuneration, and ask no questions. No one will deny the right of working men to consider any question whatever, either social or political, but it does not necessarily follow that any decision they may come to in their own minds is endowed with such wisdom that it must be accepted without dispute or consideration. The true relation between capital and labour is now established and laid down on a basis that neither members of Parliament nor leaders of trades unions can disturb. Nothing that Mr. MACDONALD and those who act with him may say or do can in any way alter the relative positions of those who pay wages and those who are compelled to receive them. Capital, we admit, is the result of realised labour, but it is also the representative of frugality, self-denial, perseverance, and ability. Working men endowed with such qualities may and do become capitalists and employers of labour on a large scale, hundreds of instances of which are to be found in all our great centres of trade.

If we look to the mining interest we find that the wealthiest and most successful of owners are those who have advanced from the ranks of the working class. A notable example of this we have in the career of Sir G. ELLIOT, Bart., who is proud to admit that at a very early age he commenced earning his own livelihood as a pit-boy, and from the humblest position advanced through the various grades by indomitable perseverance, self-education, and frugality until he became one of the ablest mining engineers and wealthiest colliery owners in the kingdom. But to attain that position he husbanded his resources, whilst thousands of others in a far better position were exhausting their means in debauchery and riot, and only working when necessity compelled them to do so. Here we have the true secret of success, the royal road to wealth and power, the means by which the working man can become powerful and an employer of labour. But this doctrine we fail to find being advocated by Mr. MACDONALD and his colleagues, whose eternal cry is "advance wages," never mind the state of the markets or the competition which all capitalists have to meet. Labour will always be powerful when it has the self-denial to become a capitalist, and not till then—the same as barbarism recedes before the light of civilisation. But to suppose that any right-minded person can agree with Mr. MACDONALD, and the delegates he summoned to meet him at Leeds, that wages should be maintained or raised because the workmen decree that such shall be the case is ridiculous in the extreme. In fact, the keeping up of wages to a very high point acts injuriously to those who apparently benefit by it, for it attracts labour to that particular branch of trade which is so exceptionally well paid. This is, perhaps, more particularly the case with regard to mining than to any other business, for we find that the very high wages received by colliers has been the means of adding greatly to their number, and causing the supply of such labour to be in excess of the demand, so that the natural result has been a reduction of wages. This was tacitly admitted at the Conference, for we find that a resolution was passed to the effect that local associations "should take into consideration the advisability of taking legal organised action, with a view of diminishing the loss of life and injuries received by miners, by using every legitimate means to prevent any person being employed in mines after they arrive at the age of 16 years." Considering that the ordinary work of a collier is not what can be called skilled labour, and may be learnt in the course of two or three months at most, this is certainly taking very high ground. We cannot, however, see how such a resolution can be carried, for the colliery owner is not likely to ask his workmen who he is to employ. But we are told by Mr. PICKARD, of Wigan, that many of the serious explosions which have taken place in his district, involving great loss of life, were caused by incompetency on the part of the men. Such a statement will not be borne out by facts, for we find that experienced miners too often become

reckless, owing to their presumed knowledge, whilst the younger hands, owing to their own fears, are generally very careful.

With respect to preventing wages from falling, and as we may fairly assume for the purpose of keeping up the price of coal—for one depends upon the other—the Conference agreed to a resolution for the formation of a National Union or federation of workpeople employed in or about mines, and for a better organisation of the various mining districts. A committee was also appointed to draw up a code of rules for the government of the federation in all cases of difficulty affecting wages. Of course this is all *ex parte*, for the Conference appears to think that the resolutions passed will have something of the force of an Act of Parliament, without ever for a moment thinking that the employers of miners have certain rights with respect to labour, that they are not likely to see quietly taken possession by Mr. MACDONALD and his friends. Another means by which wages are to be forced up is that of establishing co-operative collieries all over the country, by which labour will be the principal capital. Colliery owners, we feel sure, will be greatly pleased to find mines owned by working miners, by which means the latter will be made acquainted with the state of the market, the cost of production, and the actual profits made. They will find that the trade of a colliery owner is not quite so rosy as they have been led to believe, and to those who subscribe any savings they may have made to the opening out of coal mines we should say they are more likely to lose than to increase them. But, then, situations will be provided for some of the best talkers, so that one important point will be attained by those who so zealously and disinterestedly look after the interests of the actual workers in our mines.

At the close of the Conference the President took exception to some remarks of Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., with respect to the advance in the wages of labourers and domestic servants, the result of supply and demand. He denied that shipbuilding was driven from the Thames by trade unionists, contending that the laws of Nature had made the Tyne, the Wear, and the Clyde, where there was coal and iron combined, the place for shipbuilding. They were told, he said, that at the present time the jute trade of Dundee and other parts of Scotland was driven away by trades unionists. This was fallacious, according to Mr. MACDONALD, for as the jute was grown in India and principally used there, it would be a waste of capital to bring it here, for he says "no artificial law, no trades union or combination of employers, would keep trade away from a place where in the natural circumstances of the case it would come." According to this mode of reasoning the manufacture of cotton goods should be banished from Lancashire to America and the East Indies, linens from Yorkshire to Russia, and the latter country should be the great emporium for leather and tallow, *vice* England, put on one side as a manufacturing centre of textile fabrics, and other goods for which the raw material is now imported, at the instance of the member for Stafford. As we said before, however, we are at a loss to discover in what way the wages question has been advanced a single step by the action of the Conference. It is one that is intimately allied with that of supply and demand, and, despite the remarks of Mr. MACDONALD to the contrary, we believe it will ever be so. A confederation of workmen at first sight may look a formidable movement, but it is not so in reality, as we have seen with respect to the miners' associations of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and South Wales, and is a very different thing to a confederation of capitalists. We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the proceedings of the Conference have been of the most harmless character, although they may have served to magnify the importance of a few orators who are charmed with the tone of their own voices.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

It is our painful duty to record another fatal explosion in the North Staffordshire coal field. This time no fewer than 43 colliers have been killed. Their death entails widowhood on 22 women, and orphanhood to 56 children. The catastrophe happened at Messrs. W. Rigby and Co.'s Bunker's Hill Colliery, in the village of Talk-o'-th'-Hill, and was confined to the Banbury, or 7-ft. seam, which, at a depth of 180 yards from the surface, lies some 600 yards away from the pit shaft. The gas would seem to have fired at the extreme end of the working, and to have taken the lives of all the people who were within its reach, killing them either by ignited carburetted hydrogen, or by the subsequent carbonic acid. The force of the shock was considerable, and the flash must have been fierce and sudden, for the top of the upcast was blown off. The report was heard at a great distance, and the poor fellows who were killed by fire were terribly burned, certain of them being recognisable only with much difficulty. As often is the case, the gravity of the disaster was more quickly appreciated by persons moving about the surface, at almost remote distances from the colliery, than by the miners who were employed at the time in the same pit, though in different workings. To these last it seemed as if a mass of roof had fallen, and but little alarm was felt, because the report was unaccompanied by fire in these workings, or by any disturbance of the air current. Wholly fatal as were the gases, whether as fire-damp or after-damp, they do not seem to have been very destructive to the pit workings. As may be imagined the bratticings were shattered, and portions of certain roadways were here and there blown up. It did not take long, however, to settle this right. Mr. Sumner, the manager of the colliery, quickly headed a dreadnought party, but the good man's intrepidity was greater than his physical power of endurance, and he was brought back to the air insensible. His insensibility was, no doubt, rendered the more speedy by reason of his son, who acted as engineman at the top of the dip which led to the point of the explosion, having been burned and otherwise injured through the displaced air having driven him against substantial erections in the pit, injuries which have led to the young man's death. When Mr. Sumner was incapacitated, young Mr. Rigby, son of the chief proprietor of the colliery, took his place. By midnight nearly half the deceased were recovered, by five next morning the whole of the dead had been brought up, and there was then an opportunity also for sending to surface the remains of the four horses which had died with the colliers.

Going no further back than Dec. 13, 1866, when 91 colliers were killed by the explosion at the pit at Talk, belonging to the North Staffordshire Iron and Coal Company, and terminating on Christmas eve last, when 17 colliers lost their lives, two miles from that village at the Bignall Hall Colliery, the firing of gas in the North Staffordshire coal field has, we need hardly say, led to heavy loss of miners' lives. Varied as may have been the causes to which these numerous accidents in North Staffordshire are attributable, whether from careless firing of shots, or from taking the lamp tops off, or from getting by lucifer matches the means of smoking tobacco—and much as in certain of these instances the danger may have been encouraged by defective ventilation—it would not seem from the few facts already made known that we must look for the reason of the accident at the Bunker's Hill Colliery to more than one of the foregoing causes. We do not assume that all has yet been brought to light that time can develop. Mr. Thomas Wynne, the Government Mines Inspector of the district, and Mr. Gilroy, his assistant, were at the colliery on Saturday morning, and Mr. Gilroy, with young Mr. Rigby and Mr. Sumner, made an inspection of the workings. Upon the report of these gentlemen the coroner and the jury will have to look for the most reliable information to guide them to their decision. As too frequently occurs, and as will have been inferred from what we have already said, no one who was working at the time in the Banbury seam has been left to give any explanation of what was taking place at the moment the gas was fired. Complaints do not appear to have been made that the ventilation was defective. Indeed, it is fairly assumed from the circumstance that ventilation was speedily restored that the air currents were correctly laid out, and were well charged. The pit was worked, as it ought to have been, by locked lamps, and at present suspicion does not point to malpractices in the use of the lamps.

To the credit of everyone concerned in the management of the Bunker's Hill Colliery, it has during the whole of the 21 years it has been in operation been conducted without any explosion whatever. Throughout that time it is presumable that the coal was always broken down with the wedge. We have it stated that it was the

custom to so dislodge the mineral up to a recent date, when the wedge process was supplanted by blasting. We know that whilst the careful employment of the wedge is much safer than the use of shots, still that explosive agencies do their work more rapidly, though less safely. All must likewise know that it is impossible to bring down some coal without using either gunpowder, dynamite, or cotton. But we are unprepared to say that one or the other of these explosives is absolutely indispensable to the getting of coal where it is likewise necessary to use a protected light. There are inspectors of collieries who would prohibit shot firing where lamps are requisite. Upon the face of it, the employment of locked lamps, and the firing of shots in the same workings, appear incongruous operations; nevertheless, mine managers of acknowledged ability, and of much experience in their calling, sanction such procedure if the ventilation is perfect. If the result of the enquiry yet to take place into the circumstances which lead up to and which immediately surrounded this last painful disaster in the North Staffordshire coal field should reveal that excellent ventilation and secure lamps do not deprive of danger the firing of shots, then the conclusions which had been entertained by some people whose opinions command respect. From what has at present taken place in the House of Commons, it is clear that the facts will be exhaustively sifted, and that all the light which the circumstances permit will be forthcoming to guide aright our colliery owners and mine managers in the future conduct of our fiery seams.

EXHIBITION OF APPLIANCES FOR THE ECONOMY OF LABOUR.—This exhibition, which is being held under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry in Manchester, will be opened on May 14 by the Earl of Derby, president of the society, and the opening address will be delivered by Mr. John Anderson, LL.D., late the superintendent of machinery to the War Department. The exhibition will contain a very fine collection of engineers' tools, wood working machinery, and other appliances, as may be gathered from the fact that Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co.; Sharp, Stewart, and Co.; Kendall and Gent; Smith and Coventry; B. and S. Massey; Furness, of Liverpool, and other firms of equal eminence are among the directors. The second division is devoted to domestic contrivances. A large number of gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded, and Messrs. Richard Peacock, of Beyer, Peacock, and Co.; John Robinson, of Sharp, Stewart's; William Mather; Dr. Angus Smith; W. H. J. Traice, Professor Osborne Reynolds; and John Leigh, F.R.C.S., are the judges. The exhibition building is a fine structure, built on the same principle as the one last year, and it covers an area of over 50,000 square feet. About a dozen annexes for special purposes are attached, and not only will all the machinery be in motion, but the stoves, cooking ranges, gas making apparatus, &c., will be shown in action.

MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND.—A deputation, consisting of the following Members of Parliament—the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Trevor, Viscount Crichton, the Hon. E. O'Neill, Mr. J. P. Corry, Mr. J. S. Crawford, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. R. Smyth, Mr. W. H. Archdale, Mr. J. W. E. Macartney, Dr. Ritchie, and Mr. W. D. Anderson, waited upon the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. W. H. Smith, to ask the Government to devote a sum of money towards the expenses of the Geological Survey of Ireland, and by that means to assist local efforts in making borings for the purpose of ascertaining the exact nature and extent of the mineral strata of that country. It was urged by the deputation that the mineral resources of Ireland were very abundant, and from surveys already made it was stated that a large return would flow into the national exchequer by granting the desired aid, and that the local efforts would be considerably assisted by a contribution from the Government, as was done in the case of the Sub-Wealden borings.—Mr. W. H. Smith said he thought if this enterprise were at once started and a sum of money was subscribed locally, that they might then come to the Government, when he believed that some assistance would be granted to aid the undertaking.

NEW APPLICATION OF SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.—The honour of being the first to utilise the spectroscope for quantitative analysis has been earned by Sir John G. N. ALLEYNE, Bart., of the Butterley Iron Works, near Alfreton, Derbyshire, and the result of his researches (in which he has been ably assisted by his son, Mr. Reynold Alleyne) was embodied in a highly interesting paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute on Thursday. The mode of procedure may be briefly explained thus. With a modification of the Béqueral tube, and in an atmosphere which will not support combustion, he first observes the lines given in the spectrum by a body containing a known quantity of phosphorus, and then substitutes the body containing the unknown quantity of phosphorus to be determined. The phosphorus lines are just blotted out by introducing hydrogen into the tube, and restored by replacing a portion of the hydrogen by a measured quantity of carbonic acid. The quantity of phosphorus is inversely as the quantity of gas used. He can estimate in three minutes quantities under 0'500 down to 0'020 per cent. or less, with accuracy; above 0'500 requires further investigation owing to the great power of the phosphorus lines. For the determination of small quantities of phosphorus in iron and steel Sir John Alleyne's discovery is invaluable, and may be regarded as laying the foundation of quantitative spectrum analysis generally.

MINING IN THE PENINSULA.—Considering the political aspect of Spain and her desperate financial condition, we are not surprised to find that capitalists are reluctant to embark in any branch of industry in that unfortunate country. Mining, which has hitherto been the chief source of foreign enterprise, is completely paralysed, more particularly with reference to any new proposals for the development of mines, even under the most advantageous conditions—the consequence is that attention has been directed to the Sister Country, and it is mainly owing to the stability of her Government, the flourishing state of her finances, and the security and encouragement accorded to foreign enterprises that Portugal is making such rapid strides. To revert to mining, some few facts may be interesting. The Monges Iron Company are now shipping upwards of 10,000 tons of ore a month; the mineral, which is a soft brown hematite, finds a ready market. There are also deposits of magnetic iron, of great promise, contiguous to the South-Eastern Railway, which is estimated could be shipped at from 10s. to 12s. per ton, f.o.b.; some samples of this ore recently analysed gave 64 per cent. of metallic iron, and 16 per cent. of manganese. Some rich deposits of grey copper have been recently discovered in Alentejo, and several concessions have been secured by one of our countrymen (Mr. Severn), who, in company with an experienced mining engineer, has devoted nearly three years in exploring the country. There are any number of mines, but a very small percentage would pay, owing to the poor quality of the mineral, and the cost of working, &c. The Brasil Lead Mines are producing over 1000 tons of pig a month, and several small mines of copper, lead, antimony, and manganese are giving fair returns. Smelting works on a small scale have been established at Oporto, which are paying handsomely. A similar establishment will shortly be erected at Lisbon. The Government are very active in completing the branch lines of railway, and in two or three years a great extent of country will be opened out.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—Of 189 miles of main track on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, 63 miles are laid with steel, and the superintendent now recommends that 63 miles more should be re-laid with steel of a little heavier pattern. In consequence of a strike now prevailing in the American anthracite coal districts, the furnace men have been compelled to blow out their furnaces, or to resort to the use of coke. In the Lehigh Valley the supply of anthracite coal is practically exhausted. In the Schuylkill Valley some furnaces are still supplied with anthracite by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, who have managed to get some coal from the Wyoming Collieries. Some furnaces are, however, running partly on coke. The anthracite coal movement of Pennsylvania to April 3 this year amounted to 3,775,723 tons, against 5,027,934 tons in the corresponding period of

1874, showing a decrease this year of 1,252,211 tons. The bituminous coal movement of Pennsylvania to April 3 this year amounted to 55,590 tons, against 490,582 tons in the corresponding period of 1874, showing an increase this year of 62,017 tons.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

May 6.—It is very easy to write a report when there is plenty to report about, but under the present conditions of mining, when from week to week everything remains almost in *status quo*, and the general tenor of affairs is diversified by little more than mere rumour, the task is by no means an easy one. What is there to say except that the tin standard is great deal too low for the welfare of the county, and that anticipations of improvement have been entertained again and again without result, until even the most sanguine are faint to give up any immediate hopes. Two things sustain us—the knowledge that the mineral wealth of the county is well nigh as great as ever, and the certainty that Cornish mining has in the course of its vicissitudes passed through many worse crises than the present, and emerged from them triumphantly. These reflections are more satisfactory for the distant future than the present, and afford little consolation to those who are suffering from the loss of dividends or from the making of calls. We want something to cheer us now. The grass may be growing, but what is the horse to do meanwhile? Some good may come out of evil. The present pressure is enforcing the necessity of strict economy on our mine managers in such a way that when the turn does come equal profits will in most instances be made out of a lower standard than has heretofore been the case, and the steps which will eventually produce this result are, of course, of immediate present benefit also.

We are glad to hear a good report of the Darlington Borer at Wheal Agar. There is a great deal to hope from the adoption of such machinery. Of late several improvements have been made in the apparatus for mounting the borers both in shafts and levels.

The Cornish Consolidated Iron Mines have had a chequered history. Here is a concern which owns the largest lode in Cornwall, iron at present, but it is impossible to say what below, which has raised and now has on its property tens of thousands of tons of ore ready for the market, gone into Chancery to wind-up. However, things are by no means so bad as on a bare announcement of this fact they may appear. The company have an offer of £125,000/- for the property, the great value of which appears beyond all question, and the sheriff at present being in possession, it is wished that the concern shall be wound-up in order that it may be sold. Let us hope that in new hands its difficulties will be over.

Improvements are being made in the railway communication with the Far West. It is very probable that the narrow-gauge extension to Plymouth will be opened in the autumn, when the London and South-Western Company will do everything to establish traffic with the West of England. There is very little doubt that this will lead to increased communication between Penzance and Plymouth. Meantime, credit and thanks are due to the broad-gauge companies for readily acceding to the request to accelerate trains. The one which leaves Paddington at nine o'clock in the morning, instead of reaching Plymouth at twenty minutes after five will be there at ten minutes after four, and will travel at a pace nearly equal to the fastest express in England. On the Cornwall and West Cornwall lines time will be gained not so much by accelerated speed as by the omission to call at smaller stations, and it will arrive at Penzance at 10⁴⁵ p.m. Thus there will be two expresses from London to Penzance, a great convenience to many mining men.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

May 5.—The Warrant Market remained in a languid state during the latter part of last week, and the price ranging from 67s. 3d. to 68s., and closing on Friday at 67s. 6d. Yesterday a moderate amount of business was done from 67s. to 66s. 9d., closing with sellers at 67s., and buyers at 66s. 10d. cash. To-day an extensive business was done at about 66s. 9d., closing with buyers at that price, and sellers at 67s. The demand for shipping iron is quiet, with little change in prices:

No. 1.	No. 3.
G.m.b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).....	70s. 4d. 68s. 0d.
Gartsherrie ditto	75 0 71 0
Coltness ditto	78 0 71 0
Burnmerle ditto	75 0 69 0
Lanloan ditto	75 0 69 0
Cambroo ditto	72 0 69 0
Monkland ditto	70 0 65 0
Clyde ditto	71 0 65 0
Govan, at Broonielaw ditto	70 0 69 0
Calder, at Port Dundas ditto	75 0 70 0
Glenarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	75 0 70 0
Eglinton ditto	68 6 66 6
Dalmellington ditto	68 6 66 6
Carroll, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	75 0 —
Shotts, at Leith ditto	75 0 71 0
Kinnel, at Boness ditto	70 0 67 0
Bar iron	£ 9 10 —
Nail rods	9 10 —
SHIPMENTS.	
Week ending May 1, 1875	Tons 11,524
Week ending May 2, 1875	11,202
Increase	322
Total increase for 1875	26,573

Imports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—

For the week ending May 1, 1875 Tons 2,430

For the week ending May 2, 1875 2,235

Increase 195

Total increase for 1875 15,868

The strike which we noticed as impending last week has not been carried through, unless for a few days at one or two collieries, and the masters are now closing some of their pits on account of the extreme dullness of trade. This has rather taken the men by surprise; and although both Dixon's and Clyde furnaces had to be damped for a couple of days, they are again on as full as the masters are disposed to put them. It is scarcely possible for the men to make a successful stand against the reductions now proposed on account of the very general curtailments of labour which is taking place in the mining districts. Trade is also very dull; and as dealers have over-bought their requirements, and are naturally anxious to sell, special brand iron can be had under quotations. The discontent of makers of Finished Iron is very great, the works not being engaged more than one-third of their time, and on very small parcels. Prices are, consequently, low, unremunerative, and drooping. The shipments of machinery for the week show a value of nearly 20,000/-; the other items, including tubes, corrugated and galvanised sheets, castings, &c. From Scotch and English towns there are invitations for tenders for between 5000 and 6000 tons of pipes, and smaller requests for architectural iron for bridge and girder purposes. The other new work offering embraces several lots of from 5 to 20 tons, chiefly for odd purposes. A change is very much desired; and as prices are now as favourable as they are likely to be to purchasers for years to come, it supplies an excellent opportunity for embarking in new undertakings which necessitate the absorption of quantities of manufactured iron.

The shipping and export trade in coals continues brisk, especially to Ireland, although there has been a very decided falling off in house coals. Contracts for gas coal are also being entered into, but at considerable reductions in prices obtained last year. The quotations are unquotable, as sellers are making the best bargains they can with each separate customer. The miners who threatened to strike on an announcement of a reduction have wisely considered it their duty to endeavour to conciliate their employers, and, if they could not better their position, have agreed to submit to the terms offered them in the meantime. The shipments of coal, as reported from the Scotch ports, amount to 77,701 tons for the week, against 62,425 tons in the same month last year.

EXAMINATION OF MINE MANAGERS.—The half-yearly examination of candidates for certificates of competency under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872, commences to-day in the Lecture Hall of the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh. Upwards of 60 candidates have given notice that they intend to be present. This is the fifth examination that has been held in Birmingham under the Coal Mines Act, and it will be by far the largest. Every manager in charge of a pit now requires to obtain one of these certificates; and as the exami-

nation is a searching one, extending over two days, the certificate can only be obtained after a considerable amount of study, in addition to at least two years' experience in mining.

HIGH ARCHAEOLOGY OF IRON AND STEEL.—At the Philosophical Society of Glasgow Mr. St. John Vincent Day gave an exhaustive account of the result of recent investigations into the archaeological records and remains of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, and India, and concluded by maintaining that there was abundant proof that, in the remotest times we could ascertain anything about, the inhabitants were familiar with the use of iron and steel; that there was not a tissue of evidence of a stone age, still less of a bronze and iron age following; and that it was evident that the stone, bronze, and iron theory must be sent to the limbo of false and exploded notions. Dr. Wallace exhibited and described Phipps' patented process, whereby whisky and other spirits might, in course of a few hours, have all the qualities imparted to them which were possessed by spirits kept for a number of years. Dr. Wallace also made some remarks on a new method of preserving meat, as affording a striking illustration of the germ theory of putrefaction. Mr. James R. Napier exhibited some fractured rivets from a steam-boiler, showing that the highest priced iron was not to be taken as the best iron to be made into rivets. Mr. Napier also exhibited a new method of spinning hummimg tops, and showed how the same principle might be applied to the driving of cranks by double engines, whereby friction might be lessened. A note on experiments with Giroud's Rheometer, by Mr. Foucault, was afterwards read; and some discussion followed on the papers read. A vote of thanks to Dr. Fergus for his services during the session brought the proceedings to a close.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the past week there has been a large business done in shares of iron and coal concerns. Arniston (on which a dividend of 6 per cent has just been declared) are $\frac{1}{2}$ lower; Bolckow, Vaughan, A, has declined $\frac{1}{2}$; Monkland 7 per cent, guaranteed preference, $\frac{1}{2}$; and the ordinary shares are also a trifle lower. Benhar, all paid, has improved about $\frac{1}{2}$, and the new (3/- paid) shares are firmer. Ebbw Vale, $\frac{1}{2}$ higher. Cairntable (on which a call of 2/- per share, making 9/- paid, is now payable) has changed hands at slight advance. Merry and Cuninghame shares have again attracted the principal attention in this department, and have again risen about $\frac{1}{2}$ per share, at 68s. par (70s.) was touched on Tuesday, but last night there were sellers at 67s., so the market is now looking better. The rise is explained by the announcement that the vendors are willing to re-purchase all the shares of the concern at par, with 5 per cent interest from Jan. 1 last, which proposal will be found referred to elsewhere. Should the vendors have succeeded, as it is said they have, in buying up large quantities of the shares at the low prices lately current, this proposal, if accepted, would not cost them so much for the property as it would otherwise seem to. Scottish Australian, on which a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent, announced, remain at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. United Bituminous is quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. In shares of copper concerns, Canadian Copper Pyrites are slightly lower, and Rio Tinto has fallen $\frac{1}{2}$, on the issue of 7 per cent, mortgage bonds for 1,000,000/- Cape Copper is $\frac{1}{2}$; Panucillo, $\frac{1}{2}$; and Russia Copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ —all higher. Glasgow Caradon is slightly higher on the old shares, but the new shares remain unaltered. Tharsis have improved slightly, both on the new and old shares; the injurious correspondence referred to last week seems to have come to an end. Viewing the shares as an investment in the light of the last report, it cannot be doubted but that this attack on the company has had effect, otherwise they would be quoted at a different price. In gold and silver shares, Jayali have improved, while Rica are lower, owing to the Malabar and Malpaso reports not being of a very satisfactory nature as regards results. Richmond Consolidated have changed hands at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Frontino and Bolivia lower, at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Pestarena United, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Don Pedro North del Rey have varied little, from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, though the feeling seems to be that they will have a good rise if the next return is as good as some expect it will be. In oil shares no change. Miscellaneous shares show no movement beyond a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ in London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding shares. Prince of Wales Mine, which has been a promising share for the last eight or ten years on the English Mining Market, alternately depressed and then eagerly sought after at high prices, seems to be entering on one of its times of depression once more, as the quotations this week are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, being about $\frac{1}{2}$ lower. A detailed list of the several day's business follows:—

On Thursday last a large business was done, but attention was chiefly directed to Merry and Cuninghame. Arniston remain at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, has to-day been declared on these shares. Benhar, all paid, done at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Canadian Copper Pyrites done from 41s. to 41s. 6d., closing 40s. 6d. to 41s. Emma, 32s. to 34s. Marbella done at 43s. Merry and Cuninghame opened at 51s., but advanced steadily to 57s., closing 57s. to 57s. 6d.; the continuous rise in these shares is owing to the operations of a "rig," as there are only two or three parties now buying, while the selling is pretty general. It is considered the shares will go higher if the "riggers" are able to take up the shares that they have purchased; but should they not be able to do this, the chances are that they will fall, as the number that has been bought is very large, and will not easily be disposed of again in the present state of the market. Monkland 7 per cent, guaranteed preference done at 7. Panucillo done at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rica, 4s. to 5s. Tharsis done from 25 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing at those prices; new shares done at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Young's Paraffin done at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On Friday a good business was done. Benhar (all-paid), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, Cairntable done at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Canadian Copper Pyrites done from 41s. to 40s., closing 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. Emma, 32s. to 34s. Marbella done at 43s. Merry and Cuninghame opened at 51s., but advanced steadily to 57s., closing 57s. to 57s. 6d.; the continuous rise in these shares is owing to the operations of a "rig," as there are only two or three parties now buying, while the selling is pretty general. It is considered the shares will go higher if the "riggers" are able to take up the shares that they have purchased; but should they not be able to do this, the chances are that they will fall, as the number that has been bought is very large, and will not easily be disposed of again in the present state of the market. Monkland 7 per cent, guaranteed preference done at 7. Panucillo done at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rica, 4s. to 5s. Tharsis done from 25 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing at those prices; new shares done at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Young's Paraffin done at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On Saturday very little business was done. Cape Copper, 34s. to 35s. Colorado Terrible, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Emma, 32s. to 35s. Messrs. Baxter and Park have replied in New York to the charges of fraud brought against them by the directors of the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited), of London. Mr. Park's sworn statements, giving a complete history of the mine since 1871, are of such a nature as to induce a belief that the company has made a grave error in going into the United States law courts with this case. The unlucky shareholders should reason thus—1. If the vendor's statements are true, or are decided by the United States' courts to be so, the proceedings are of no avail, and—2. If they are not true, and Messrs. Park and Co. are swindlers, then, bearing in mind the uncertainty in the United States of the verdict going to the side of justice, is not the chance of recovering much from the vendors very remote? There is another point, the vendors have already proved themselves, supposing their statements false, too late for the directors and their eminent mining experts, why should they (the directors) with their eminent legal agents, now hope to be a match for the vendors? The proper course seems to be to leave off this lawsuit at once, and begin vigorously working the mine. It is true the directors have said that there is no value in it to get out, but this is not evidently Mr. Park's belief, as he declares the Emma to be as good a mine as ever, and gives some weight to this that all the mining newspapers and reports from Utah speak of the Emma as the richest mine there. What Mr. Park states is, that the silver ore in the mine has not given out become exhausted, but that particular deposits of it before worked have diminished in richness and value.

It is well known that "pocket" mines, like the Emma, are as liable to "faults" as they are to "discoveries;" that is to say, a rich find may be followed by a long interval of no ore at all. In such mines, exploring by means of shafts, tunnels, and other excavations, is the usual system of mining; but the Emma Mine has been so unskilfully managed that no such exploration has as yet been made, or even attempted. And were the mine worked with ordinary care and prudence, the plaintiffs it would be found to be as rich and productive as ever; but only a small portion in width, depth, and length, has as yet been examined. Mr. Park further avers that the sale was open and honest, all the particulars known being submitted to the purchasers and fully believed in by the vendors; from first to last it was the purchasers who had not only the control of the working, but who conducted successively the closest examination of the property. It is pretty well known that in the autumn of 1872 Mr. George Anderson, M.P., for Glasgow, accompanied by mining experts of his own selection, went to Utah, examined the Emma Mine, and made a very favourable report thereon. Mr. Park refers to this, and says that Mr. Anderson then wrote him privately, saying, "I have been through the mine, and am far more than satisfied with what I have seen. I think it quite impossible for anyone to go through without a full conviction that it is a mine of immense wealth, and that we are in possession of a splendid property." On receipt of that note Mr. Park telegraphed to his broker in this country to purchase 2000 shares, all of which were bought at a premium, and would, therefore, cost him from 40,000/- to 50,000/- (present value under 4000/-), and shortly after this the deposits gave out, and the shares fell gradually to their present quotations; so that this would seem to show that Mr. Park's belief in the value of the mine was not assumed. Mr. Park finally states that certain parties are endeavouring by this litigation to ruin the company, or disgust the shareholders into winding it up, and, in all probability, selling the mine for a nominal sum to themselves, in which case he thinks the shareholders would find that their mistake in letting the mine slip through their hands would be far greater than any other, for in a short time a sudden yield of ore would doubtless be got by the designing purchasers which would make the Emma shares as famous as ever. This is, of course, Mr. Park's way of telling the story, and may or may not be the truth, but the shareholders will at their meeting on Friday, 7th inst., have an opportunity of deciding what they will do. Flagstaff, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Jayali, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Panucillo, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rio Tinto, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Highland Peat Fuel (Limited), 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Highland Peat Fuel (Limited), 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21. North Cornish Kaolin (Limited), 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Peruvian Nitrate (Limited), 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Scottish Waggon Company (Limited), 11 to 15-16. Ditto New 31s. Last day for this account May 11; settling day, May 14.

NOTE.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch investors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in this list, they will be good enough to communicate the name of the company with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker.

Post Office Buildings, Stirling, May 6.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

May 6.—The Coal, Iron, and other trades are considered to be improving, although the process is slow; there is certainly a more hopeful feeling for the future. The shipments of coal, coke, pig-iron, &c., for foreign ports continue on a good scale, the export trade to the Baltic, and also the colonies and other distant ports, being now fairly open. The prices of coal are firm, and a rise is anxiously looked for, as present rates are barely remunerative for best qualities, and for ordinary sorts there really is no profit to be had. The price of household coal has given way a little lately, but the demand for manufacturing coal has improved, and better prices are looked for as the iron trade improves. The Coke Trade continues very firm, and prices are improving—as much as 18s. per ton has been reached for some small parcels lately. The demand for shipment to Spain and other foreign ports has been good, while the demand for Cleveland, Cumberland, &c., has been extremely brisk.

At Middlesborough, on Tuesday, there was a small attendance, as so many ironmasters are engaged in London at the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute. The failure of Messrs. Richardson, of Hartlepool, was the most prominent topic, and much regret was expressed, as the house is of old standing, and the members of the firm are men very highly respected. The liabilities are heavy, but it is expected that the works will be carried on as usual, and that ultimately the assets will at least equal the liabilities. The failure has been caused by the very difficult state of the iron trade lately. There has been a better enquiry for finished iron, and prices are gradually hardening. Most of the mills in this district are now well employed, and founders are also, as a rule, well employed. The rates for heavy rails are 7l. to 7l. 5s.; ship plates continue in fair request, and are 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. at the works

with the present sliding scale. There has been a deficiency of iron-stone at some of the furnaces, owing to the men working short time at the mines. The pig-iron market was very dull; the makers are pretty firm at 57s. 6d. No. 3, and 55s. 6d. No. 4 forge.

MECHANICAL VENTILATION.—The Guibal fan at St. Hilda's Colliery, South Shields, has now been fairly got to work. It is by far the largest fan of the kind yet erected, its diameter being 50 ft., and its width 12 ft. The patentee—Mr. Morrison—engaged to produce a sufficient ventilation for those extensive works, the Harton and St. Hilda's Colliery, by the action of this great fan, when a speed of 28 revolutions per minute is worked. It is found, however, that with a speed of 22 revolutions per minute now worked the ventilation is amply sufficient for the purpose at present, and a much larger quantity of air is circulated at that speed than was formerly got by the furnaces. As the fan can be worked up to 50 revolutions per minute the quantity of air can be greatly increased should any emergency arise to make it necessary to work at the greater speed. As a trial of this fan is to be made shortly we will give a detailed account of the machine and the result of the experiments when they are completed.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

May 6.—On the whole, a more cheerful tone has prevailed in the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire during the past week, although the actual change in the condition of affairs has been but slight. Stocks, both of pig and finished iron of South Staffordshire make, are everywhere reported low, and any improvement in the general trade of the country would be at once perceptible in its effects on the iron trade of this district. In the finished iron branch the leading firms are better supplied with orders for marked bars than we were recently able to report, while the demand for sheets of all qualities continues buoyant. There is no change in quotations, which remain on the basis of 11s. for marked bars, with the usual 12s. 6d. extra for Earl Dudley's and Messrs. Barrows' make. Common unmarked bars are offering at 8s. 17s. 6d. per ton, but common sheets are firm at 11s. 15s. to 12s. per ton, and consumers complain of the difficulty they experience in obtaining adequate supplies. The finished ironworks throughout the district, as a rule, are only in partial operation. Pig-iron is steady but quiet, and the rates remain at 3s. 5s. for common cinder, 4s. for mixed cinder and mine, and 5s. to 5s. 5s. for best native all-mine. Several additional furnaces are either in course of erection or are in process of reconstruction in various parts of the district.

The share-list of the Hamstead Colliery Company (Limited) closed on Tuesday. The issue of capital was 100,000*l.*, and applications were received for 150,000*l.* Mr. Ralph Dickenson Gough, of Willenhall, has been elected chairman of the directors. It is intended that operations shall be commenced forthwith. To-day's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange include the following:—Sandwell Park Colliery Company, 3*s.*; Chillington Iron, 5*s.*; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 6*s.*; Patent Shaft and Axle (Limited), 4*s.* 2*p.*; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 4*d.*; Staffordshire Wheal and Axle, 2*s.* 4*p.*; Patent Nut and Bolt, 5*s.* 2*p.*; Muntz's Metal (10*s.* paid), 19*s.*; Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company, 4*d.* to par; Ivy House and Northwood, sellers 2*d.* buyers.

Active progress continues to be made with the surface work of the mines drainage in various parts of the coal field. In the Bilston district a rate has been levied of 3*d.* per ton on all coal and iron-stone raised.

The South Staffordshire Coal Trade continues quiet, buyers dealing with caution, in the hope of lower prices being shortly quoted. Few of the collieries of the district are in anything like full production.

In North Staffordshire business is unsettled by the uncertainty as to the course which will be adopted by the miners who are now under notice for a wages reduction of 10 per cent. The demand for coal is very languid, and the pig-iron and ironstone trades are quiet. In the finished iron trade there is just enough business doing to keep the mills and forges in moderate operation but the demand is considerably below the average for the season.

Another disastrous colliery explosion has occurred at the ill-fated locality of Talke, the scene of the frightful explosion of 1866. The latest calamity happened on Friday, at the Bunker's Hill Colliery of Messrs. Raby and Co. The mine employs 100 men, and is excellently ventilated throughout. The explosion took place in the Banbury seam, about 600 yards from the bottom of the shaft, and 180 yards from the surface: 43 men and boys were working in the seam, all of whom lost their lives. The force of the explosion was terrific, blowing to atoms the bratticings in the air-ways, and doing considerable external damage at the pit's mouth. The occurrence has cast quite a gloom over the district.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

The monthly meeting of members was held in the Geological Museum, Dudley, on Monday; Mr. JOHN HUGHES, the President, in the chair. Among those present were Mr. Thomas Latham, vice-president; Mr. W. Spruce, Mr. J. M. Fellows, Mr. T. Parton, F.G.S., Mr. J. Newey, Mr. Job Tomson, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Munro (Cannock), &c.—The secretary (Mr. Alexander Smith, C.E.) reported some formal business connected with the annual excursions of the Institute, after which the president opened the discussion on the Colliers' House or Allowance Coal. He said the paper had strengthened the hands of the colliers rather than not, for it gave them information they could not collect elsewhere. There was not the slightest wish on the part of the Institute or any mining engineer to take away from the men one penny. Mr. Smith said he had received congratulations from all over the kingdom because the subject had been taken up.—Mr. Parton said a sweeping change was necessary and desirable. If it was proposed to give the collier nothing for his allowance coal they might expect opposition, but he believed a money payment would benefit the collier and his family, and save a vast amount of trouble to the employer. He wondered for his own part that the colliers were not divided on the question, for the ironstone miner worked as hard as the collier, and had as many risks, and he received no extra privilege in the shape of allowance coal, worth 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. It was desirable to have a change, and having got all the information together, the matter might be left in the hands of the Coalmasters' Association.—Mr. William Spruce was very anxious that the matter should be carefully and slowly approached, because the men were so anxious about the privilege of receiving coal. A great many of them thought the Institute had exceeded its functions in discussing the question. If he found a collier persistently selling his coal, the fuel was sent to the man's house whilst he was at work. Mr. J. Newey said it was intended to give the collier an equivalent, and that should be shown him at once.—Mr. Job Tomson said it was prejudice alone which blinded the collier. If a man had a situation under him, and at the end of a week he gave notice and left he had no allowance coal, but he might have had money had he worked for the equivalent. It was the duty of the Institute to do all in its power for the good of the collier and the master.—Mr. Thos. Latham also took up the question on behalf of the ironstone miners, and said the masters should decide what the equivalent should be. The law would very likely decide whether the allowance coal was "truck" or not.—Mr. A. Smith said it was a sufficient answer that the Institute was right in the fact that all the Coalmasters' Associations and Mining Institutes had written congratulatory letters to the Institute on the subject.

Mr. Harvey reminded the meeting that there was a vast amount of prejudice outside.—Mr. Munro said everyone would like to work cautiously in the matter no doubt, but they must remember that most of them were servants, and should do the best for the masters. At the same time he did not want to take anything from the colliers. (Hear, hear.) He suggested a committee before the matter went to the coalmasters.—The President thought good would result from a meeting of such a committee or the council of the Institute with the leaders of the men.—Mr. Parton showed how a manager might be thrown back in his arrangements by a dispute as to allowance coal, whereas extra wages would have settled the

matter. He moved that the pamphlet should be submitted to the Coalmasters' Association, together with the discussion thereon, and left in the hands of the Association to deal with.—Mr. Hayward seconded the motion, and said it was folly for any person to say the question need not be discussed. It would have to be discussed, perhaps, in a court of law, and there settled. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.—The Secretary reported that a chemistry class was about to be formed; all arrangements had been made.—Mr. Parton suggested that members might read papers on mechanical engineering as applied to mining.—The President briefly, but feelingly, referred to the sad calamity at Bunker's Hill, and said he could say for the whole of the members that they deeply sympathised with the families of the deceased, the owner, and the managers. (Hear, hear.)

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

May 6.—There is no change to report in the position of the Coal and Iron Trades. With regard to the former, the general opinion seems to be that present prices are maintained only by the demands from those districts where there are trade disputes, and they cannot long be kept up. Some local reductions in prices have been made, but no general movement has taken place. At Liverpool the shipping trade is exceptionally dull for the season—fair steam coal is at the rate of 12*s.* per ton alongside.

The three bodies remaining in the flooded colliery at Oldham were recovered sooner than was anticipated, and were brought to the surface on Saturday morning. From their position it was evident that the unfortunate men had, in order to avoid the flooding, gone into a portion of the workings where they had thought the water would not reach them.

The fire at Messrs. Fletcher's Atherton Collieries, near Manchester, is still raging. About 300 men have been thrown out of employment by the disaster.

To-day the shareholders of the Fairbairn Engineering Company will have to discuss a report which is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary that has ever been issued in this department of industry, and which gives a gloomy picture of the position of this branch of trade. The directors submit the accounts of the company for the year ending March 31, 1875, and express their regret that the year's working has resulted in the very serious loss of 9874*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The report goes on to say—

This loss has been mainly incurred in connection with one large contract, which is now all but completed, but the directors cannot withhold from the shareholders their firm conviction that the cause which so seriously affected the company's prosperity in the previous two years has been increasing in intensity during the last 12 months. Competition has been keener than ever—keen in that several cases the directors have seen their most careful calculations and best endeavours to secure contracts at barely remunerative rates defeated by offers being sent in and accepted, sometimes as much as 20 per cent. below the prices at which this company was prepared to undertake the work. The relations with the workmen, moreover, have in no wise improved; wages are higher, and less work is done for them, and the cost of production in the bridge and girder trade, which has been the company's chief business, has become so uncertain, and the difficulties and anxieties of management so onerous and vexatious, that, sooner or later, the capital now embarked in this industry will find its way into some other channel of employment. Already foreigners are taking an inconsiderable portion of the work; the business of constructors—hitherto a separate and independent one—is passing into the hands of the makers of iron, and the falling dividends in 1873 and 1874, succeeded by the result now reported, seem to show that the company's business, having long been profitable, came to be stationary, and is now losing. Under these circumstances, it will be for the consideration of the shareholders whether, before greater mischief is done, it will not be the wisest plan to abandon a business which the present board does not see its way to carry on profitably. The board recommend that this course should be adopted, and that the freehold land and premises of the company (which most competent valuers have recently reported as being worth considerably more than the figures which represent their value in the balance-sheet), and the other assets of the company, should be realised as speedily as possible.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

May 8.—Business at Eyam, Worksworth, in the Peak, and other of the lead districts of Derbyshire has been for some time past of a very steady character, very little speculation going on with respect to breaking new ground. Some of the old mines are doing very well, but production does not appear to increase to anything like an appreciable extent. In the eastern part of the county, however, as well as in the northern, a reasonable business has been done at the collieries, with the exception of one at Pilsley, where the men have been on strike for several weeks against a proposed reduction of wages, but are supported by the Miners' Association. House coal, however, is not in such request as it has been, so that there is not so much doing for the London market from the leading collieries, including those at Clay Cross, Staveley, Eckington, and Langley Mill. At the last-named place the new railway of the Great Northern Company has made considerable progress, and it is expected that the portion between Nottingham and Langley Mill will be completed in July next. This will lead to a trial of strength between the Midland and Great Northern Companies for the mineral traffic of a large and important district, which up to the present time has been entirely in the hands of the former. New collieries are about to be opened out on the route of the new line, and there is every appearance that as a mineral centre Langley Mill will be second to none in Derbyshire. Steam Coal is in rather better request than it has been, but there has been very little change with respect to slack, engine fuel, and coke. A tolerable good business is being done at the ironworks, the output of pig being very well maintained. The foundries are steadily employed in pipes and other material, and there is a fair demand for malleable castings and Bessemer.

There is a little more activity in some branches of the Sheffield trade. The heavy and light plate mills are running very well, and a steady business is being done in Bessemer rails. At the foundries there are considerable orders in hand for colliery tubbing, gearing, kitchen ranges, stoves, grates, and builders' castings. There has been no alteration with respect to the make of pig, while the average is being fully kept up. The Coal Trade of South Yorkshire has been tolerably good, but prices are on the decline, and it is evident that wages will have to fall despite the efforts of the men to keep them up. Production in the district is rapidly increasing, and more new collieries are being opened out, so that it is evident that we shall have before long a great deal more coal than we shall know what to do with. At the Newhill Colliery, near Worth, some of the men, after being out for some time, have agreed to resume work on the same terms as they refused, but it appears there has been a hitch somewhere, for a number of the men are still out, and in receipt of Union pay. It was stated yesterday at Barnsley that a number of vessels had arrived at Hull from the North of Europe to load with steam coal. We may, therefore, assume that the Baltic trade has now commenced, although it is doubtful whether it will be so active as it was in former years. Russia has been pushing forward colliery operations on a large scale for some time, and with railway communication—which she has not lost sight of—there is certainly no reason why she should be so dependent on England as she has been. One thing, however, appears certain that high prices of coal have passed away, as well as very high wages. So far as Yorkshire and Derbyshire are concerned, there is no doubt that wages will be reduced in August, when the tacit agreement between the miners and their employers has elapsed. The colliery owners in the counties named find themselves over-weighted when placed alongside of those in other districts where a large reduction of wages has been enforced, but of course will not recede from the bargain entered into.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

May 6.—The gigantic dispute in this unhappy district has now entered upon the fifth month of its existence, and although the lock-out has been declared at an end by the masters, yet the struggle is by no means over. It is, however, anticipated, and with some degree of reason, that the men will now go to work in sections, as either reason or want dictate. From observations made during the past week we are led to believe that this course will be adopted by the men, as in some cases they have resumed work in batches varying from 20 to 60.

Great dissatisfaction has been evinced by the men with respect to the day by clause, and some of the masters have announced their determination to withdraw it. Should they do so generally this will be another inducement for the men to accept the olive branch.

The Colliery Proprietors' Association seems to be rather a *bête noire* to the men, and in one case at least they have offered to pay half the fine incurred if the masters will withdraw altogether.

Notwithstanding all the efforts put forth by Messrs. Halliday, Macdonald, and their local satellites, the dispute would really seem in a fair way for settlement, although months must necessarily elapse before affairs will get into their old groove, and even before all the men will have resumed work, so great an effect has the deplorable struggle had on the locality.

The state of trade is still very indifferent, and in two collieries where work has been carried on incessantly on the double shift system, so small is the demand for coal that they will in future be worked only on the old style.

As one of the results of the termination of the lock-out we may mention that there is more activity in the local share market.

The enquiries for Cardiff and Swansea are, at par to 4*s.* 2*p.*; the Bilson and Crump being firm at 3*s.* 2*p.*

Newport Abercarn, 6*s.* paid, 3*s.* 2*p.* West Mostyn shares without change.

The directors visited the property on Monday, and were much pleased with the progress made. The tubbing is within a few feet of the marl, and when the latter is reached all practical difficulties will be at an end.

It is currently reported that some eminent Lancashire capitalists have visited the property with a view of making an offer for it.

The state of the two principal trades in South Wales is the reverse of prosperous; and although some few shipments of railway iron are taking place, they are of necessity on a limited scale, and to all appearances they are likely to be so for some time to come. Orders are coming to hand but sparingly, and advice from the various markets denote anything but activity. The Northern ports are just

opening up for traffic, but business from that direction is not anticipated in any large quantities. The American and colonial markets may be noted as still dull, and reports from those places are not reassuring.

The Coal Trade, like the iron, is still suffering from the general depression of business. Shipments, both foreign and coastwise, are on just the same limited scale, and although the supply is still small, it is quite equal to the demand. It is, however, anticipated that as soon as it becomes generally known that work is being resumed orders will again flow in to this locality; one thing being certain, that other coal districts cannot compete with the vast fields in South Wales for the production of coal for certain purposes. As soon as the furnaces are re-started, too, there will also be a demand for other qualities of coal.

The Tin-plate Trade is by no means in that flourishing condition that it has until recently occupied. Owing to the high prices for the raw material, the fall off in the make has been very considerable.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

May 5.—One of the greatest misfortunes which has occurred to the Forest of Dean consists in the fact that the evidence of incompetent persons taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in June last (1874), and published in its Blue Book report, is accepted as true, and circulated as parliamentary gospel throughout the United Kingdom. Yet, much of that so-called evidence is misleading, and some portions of it absolutely untrue and blasting to the just character and fair fame of the district. A notable instance may be given, which bears on the vexed question of abundant water in the deep coal and iron measures, and which cropped up in a vigorous controversy a few years ago in the pages of the *Forrester* newspaper. The late Dr. Teague, of Blackeney, coroner at that time in West Gloucestershire, started the theory that the water found in the iron and coal measures of Dean Forest percolated, or flowed, under the Forest hills from the River Wye, and this theory being taken up by a local news correspondent led to the vigorous controversy alluded to. The correspondent and a local engineer continued the paper war for several weeks in succession, the correspondent finally putting to confusion his opponent, who showed the utter untenability of the theory by demonstrating that the water supply of the Bowson (the colliery plagued by the water which occasioned the controversy) was far above the level of the River Wye. The engineer's victory was scientific and complete. The true theory of the water supply of coal measures appears to be this—namely, the rainfall of long ages past, as present, percolates the soil at the out-cropping of the seams or measures, landward towards the river of the Forest basin, and in course of time reaches the deep of such measures, and being pent in by intermediate rock and clay courses, accumulates in considerable quantities, and of course, when tapped in the process of sinking pit shafts or driving levels a large quantity, by its own weight, escapes to block up the shaft, or to be pumped away by machinery. Now, the first managers and sinkers at the New Bowson Colliery were not considered engineers and scientific men, nor even men of practical ability gained by past experience, and we, therefore, need scarcely wonder if mistakes and blunders were committed as to insufficiency of size of shafts and machinery, so that in the event of finding much water the difficulty to be coped with, the fact being that such eventualities had neither been anticipated nor provided for, and, therefore, when the great cask was tapped, which had been in course of trimming for age, the difficulty was unmanageable, and put a stop to the sinking; and, although a powerful pump was put up, yet up to the present date the original blunders have never been rectified, and the New Bowson coal has never been won. This deep gale, however, is proof of blundering elsewhere—namely, at the Gaveller's Office, in allotting such a small area for the deep coal measures, as, although the company has expended a large sum, we believe is correct, in stating that the New Bowson gale is under 300 acres. Some 280 yards have been sunk, and it is believed that to win the coal 40 or 50 yards more sinking will be necessary. To justify the necessary outlay for the Forest deep coal measures, the Gaveller ought to award a gale of from 800 to 1000 acres area; and to do this without injustice to free miners he could join several applicants together, so that whilst he consulted the commercial safety of new companies he would not rob or wrong free miners numerically by awarding such larger areas. This objection of comparative smallness of area applies also to iron gales; they also ought to be equally large to justify the expenditure or outlay of sufficient capital for the development, and give a prospect of good commercial remuneratation. The small area of galeage is a great blunder and culpable shortsightedness in the Crown officials at the Gaveller's Office.

Mr. Timothy Mountjoy, who will never get over the Blue Book obloquy, freely stated before the select committee in reference to sinking the Bowson pit that it cost from 300,000*l.* to 400,000*l.* and believed they never would get down. Unfortunately Mr. Mountjoy was altogether incompetent to speak upon the subject, and has since stated in public, by way of apology, that he had no idea whatever that he was going to be questioned on the subject of mining at all. Nor was it creditable either to the judgment or acumen of the members of the committee to drill him as they did when his answers revealed his incompetency to give opinions (to say nothing of facts) on the subjects now under review. But such exaggerated statements as Mr. Mountjoy gave are calculated to do immense damage to Dean Forest. The select committee, however, deserved far severer censure than Mr. Mountjoy does, because they were educated persons (not intelligent), and he was altogether destitute of such advantages as education is supposed to give. The dishonour and untrustworthiness attaching to Mr. Mountjoy's evidence are much more to the discredit of the committee than to Mr. Mountjoy himself, because when they found him incompetent they should have desisted from further questions, instead of which they pursued him with increased avidity, apparently chuckling with delight to gain some supposed advantage over the free miners.

Now, what was the value of Mr. Mountjoy's testimony or opinions respecting the sinking or water at the New Bowson Colliery? He believed that the expense of sinking might have been, or that it really amounted to, 400,000*l.* Now, we are able to inform the public that it did not reach by a considerable distance one-fourth of such a sum. The figures which represent the cost of the sinking at the New Bowson are to be found between one-fifth and one-sixth of the sum named by Mr. Mountjoy. His opinions on some other subjects—the value of a free miner's rights—are even wider of the truth. Such men, without attending to it, do an immense amount of mischief, as such erroneous statements mislead the public, and bring an evil name upon the district. Undoubtedly, if the right men had been at the Bowson to plan and direct the sinking at the commencement, the coal would have been won years ago. But, to recur to the water question. It was in September, 1867, that the Great Western Deep Coal Company at the New Bowson struck a feeder at 290 yards from the surface, and as a proof that the water extends through the coal measures over the Forest, the test was made during the following week in the Arthur and Edward's pit, some miles distant, 40 yards. This pit had been standing for years nearly brimful. During 1868 the New Bowson Coal Company erected very powerful pumping machinery, which coped with the feeders until an extraordinary quantity of water found its

CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH, COLORADO, AND THE
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RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, C.E., M.E.,
MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
27, PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Member of the
American Society of Civil Engineers; of the North of England Institute
of Mining Engineers; of the Geological Society of France, &c., &c.;
Editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Reports on Mineral Properties, and on the Working and Management of Mines.
ADVISES AS TO THE VALUE OF AMERICAN MINING STOCKS
AND INVESTMENTS.

A thorough technical education and long practical experience in Mining in
various parts of Europe and America, enable Mr. ROTHWELL to give SAFE
ADVICE; and his position as Editor of the leading Mining Paper of America
affords him unusual facilities for knowing the ACTUAL VALUE of American
Mining Securities and the standing of companies.

References: The Presiding Officers of the American Institute of Mining
Engineers, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

THE TECOMA SILVER MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Issue of 1000 Debentures of £10 each,
Bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. £5 payable on
application, £5 payable 1st July.

The Directors of this company are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS
for the balance of £5000 of the above mentioned Debentures. Applications must be
sent in or before MONDAY, the 10th May.

Forms of application may be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 1,
Palmerston Buildings, London, E.C.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

TYNE CAST MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY,
WORKS: TEAMS, GATESHEAD;
LONDON OFFICES: CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, W.C.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
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THE ROCK-BORING CONTRACT COMPANY.

DARLINGTON'S PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINERY.
OFFICES.—2, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE
STREET, LONDON.

FOR TUNNELLING, DRIVING LEVELS, CROSS-CUTS, AND
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12, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
First issue of capital: £500,000, in subscriptions of £10 and
upwards.

Interest in lieu of dividend 18 per cent. per annum, paid monthly.
Current accounts opened, and 5 per cent. interest allowed on the minimum monthly
balances.

CHEQUE BOOKS SUPPLIED.
The Bank transacts every description of sound financial business.
For particulars apply to—

R. B. OAKLEY, Manager.

SOVEREIGN LIFE OFFICE,
48, ST. JAMES STREET, S.W.
CITY BRANCH,—122, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.
SIR J. R. CARMICHAEL, BART.
DR. ASHBURNER.
COL. J. P. BATHURST.
JOHN GARDINER, Esq.
BART, M.P.

The Report for 1874, copies of which with the statements of account can be obtained on application, shows that a sum equal to 40 per cent. of the premium income was added to the funds, while the general income was increased.

49 policies, averaging £55 each, were issued.

The directors continue to make advances to insurers in the office on liberal terms.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE PLANT for GAS WORKS, including
FOR THREE RETORTS, GASOMETER, 16 feet diameter, and all necessary
PIPING, PURIFIERS, JETS, &c., &c., for lighting up large works to 150 lights.
Apply to "N. E." Post Office, Barnsley.

FOR SALE, THE LEASES of a GOOD GOING COLLIERY,
situated in South Yorkshire, comprising 150 to 200 acres, with all necessary
plant for working, including sidings, &c. Wagons may also be arranged for
required.—Apply to "N. E." Post Office, Barnsley.

ROMAN GRAVELS MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND of £5100 (free of income tax), being EIGHT SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE PER SHARE upon the 12,000 shares of the company, PAYABLE on and after the 26th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, F. F. WILSON, Secretary.
20, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C., May 5, 1875.

TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day DECLARED a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of income tax, PAYABLE on and after the 20th inst.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 11th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.
8, Austinfriars, London, 4th May, 1875.

THE PESTARENA GOLD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
shareholders will be HELD at No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, on TUESDAY,
the 18th day of May, 1875, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the accounts and
balance-sheet, made up to the 30th of September, 1874, together with the reports of the directors, the managers, the late superintendent, and the agents at the
mines, and for the transaction of the general business of the company.

At this meeting three directors, viz.—John Fisher, Esq., James Edmund Smith,
Esq., and John Taylor, Esq., will retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for
re-election, and offer themselves accordingly. Mr. H. Swaffield, the auditor, also
retires, and offers himself for re-election.

By order of the Board, WM. H. ROWSE, Secretary.
6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 8th May, 1875.

On Monday, May 31, will be published, in Three Volumes, medium 8vo, with
above 2000 woodcuts, price £5 5s. cloth, or £6 6s. half-bound in Russia.

URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND
PRACTICE. Seventh edition, rewritten and enlarged.
Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records.

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Scientific School. 8vo, cloth, pp. 106, 15s.

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON LIMES, HYDRAULIC CEMENTS,
and MORTARS. By Q. A. GILLMORE. 8vo, cloth, pp. 334. Plates, &c. Fifth
edition, revised. (Professional Papers, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., No. 9.) 20s.
London: TRUBNER and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and
of the NATIVE IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).—ALL CREDITORS
or CLAIMANTS of the above-named company, who have not received notice from
the Official Liquidator thereof that their claims have been already admitted, are
hereby required TO COME IN and PROVE their several DEBTS or CLAIMS at
the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May next, at Eleven
o'clock in the forenoon; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the
BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of
such proof they are to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents,
at the time and place above mentioned.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar of the above-named Court.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 1st day of May, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
GREAT WORK CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or
CLAIMANTS of the above-named company, who have not received notice from
the Official Liquidator thereof that their claims have been already admitted, are
hereby required TO COME IN and PROVE their several DEBTS or CLAIMS at
the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May instant, at Eleven
o'clock in the forenoon; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the
BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of
such proof they are to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents,
at the time and place above mentioned.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 4th day of May, 1875.

MONDAY, MAY 10TH, TWO P.M.

NORTH WHEAL METAL and HARRIET MINE, Sithney, Cornwall.
JOHN THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to OFFER
FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th day of May
next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Account-house of the above
Mine, situated at Crown Town, in the parish of Sithney, about 2½ miles from
Helston, in the county of Cornwall, ALL THE

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS,

Together with the LEASES under which the mine is worked, as a GOING CON-
CERN, in One Lot.

The MACHINERY and PLANT consist of ONE 32-in. cylinder rotary PUMP-
ING and WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, about 10 tons, &c.; capstan and
shears; about 70 fms. ½ in. chain; 40 fms. 8 in. pitwork; 15 fms. 6 in. ditto;
horse whim; chain and kibbles; about 60 fms. wood rods; strapping plates, complete;
2 balance bows; ladders; new and old timber; contents of smiths', carpenters',
and material houses; account house furniture, &c.

The water will be forked by the 4th of May, after which the underground work-
ings may be inspected.

To capitalists and others this property presents unusual advantages for invest-
ment, as the mine has now considerable reserves of the ores in the various levels
and in the shaft, which continues to improve in depth.

The reserves were not taken away because there were not stamps and floors to
dress the ore, and further operations were suspended solely owing to the limited
capital having been exhausted.

The agents, Capts. Gundry and James, will readily furnish particulars as to the
improving position of the mine, reserves, &c.

If not sold in One Lot, the machinery, &c., will be offered in lots at a future date,
of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars, apply to R. S. ARCHBOLD, Esq., the Liquidator, 2, New
Broad-street, London; or the auctioneer, JOHN THOMAS, Redruth.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

THE ESTATES OF THE SNOWDON SLATE QUARRIES
COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, AND FARMER are
instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on
Thursday, May 20, at Two o'clock, in One Lot, the PROPERTIES of the above
named company, as follows:

A FARM and SHEEP WALK of about 538 acres, situate in the parish of Bedd-
gelert, and known as Ffrid Ios; held on lease for the residue of a term of 500
years, from January, 1802, at a peppercorn rent, and of which about 490 acres are
let on a yearly tenancy, at the annual rent of £70; a house and 20 acres, at the
yearly rent of £12; and 21 cottages, a chapel and school, by several leases for long
terms of years, at ground rents.

There are FOUR HOUSES in the occupation of the company's workmen, at
£2 12s. per annum each, and certain stables and sheds in hand.

The FFRIDD QUARRY, at Rhudddu, and THREE OTHER QUARRIES (dis-
tant about two miles by road), known as the Snowdon Quarries, Lower Quarry,
the Middle Quarry, and the Upper Quarry, with barracks for workmen, powder
magazines, engine houses, offices, sheds, and dynamite, and other buildings.

The quality of the slate is equal to the average of the best quarries in Wales.
About £60,000 has been spent on the property, which may now, with a compara-
tively small amount of further capital, be expected to yield excellent results.

The terminus station of a railway, in course of formation, is intended to be built
on the company's lands. This line will connect the quarries with Carnarvon, and
thus reduce the cost and risk of transport of slate to a minimum. Also a piece of
land in the parish of Beddgelert, known as Caergoer, containing 19 A. 2 R. 17 P.,
with part of an engine or machine house. Held on lease for 45 years, from November,
1874, at the yearly rent of £10, to be merged into royalty should the company
elect to work the minerals; and an office on the Quay, Carnarvon, held for three
years from January, 1875, at a rental of £8 6s. per annum.

Particulars of WALTER WEBB, Esq., Solicitor, 22, Queen Victoria street; and of
the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

Further particulars on application to the Auctioneers, Albert-square, Manchester.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS.

WHATLEY KIRK and PRICE are favoured with instructions to
SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, May 24, on the premises, Spear-street, Stevenson-square, Manchester, the valuable

STOCK OF ENGINES, &c.,

Including a very fine PAIR of 22 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES, 4 feet
stroke, 11-6' centres, 10 ft. round rope drum, forged cranks, 10½" shaft brake
gear, reversing motion, &c., complete. Another PAIR of similar construction,
12 in. cylinders, 23 in. stroke, with 6 ft. drum. A smaller PAIR, same construc-
tion, 8 in. cylinders, 16 in. stroke, without drum. A set of SPAN WINDING
GEAR, with 4 ft. 6 in. drum, 4½ ft. spur wheel, pinion, shaft, and pedestals. TWO
6 ft. DRUM SIDES, in halves.

New 12-horse PORTABLE ENGINE, having two 7½ in. cylinders, locomotive
crank shaft, reversing gear, fly wheel, &c., and all latest improvements.

Donkey and pump pumps, steel wire rope, sinking hoppers, valves, weighing
machines, chains, pulley blocks, derrick poles, and other miscellaneous items.

Further particulars on application to the Auctioneers, Albert-square, Manchester.

THE CAEGYNNON LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

MR. F. R. WILSON, Liquidator of the above Company, invites
TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE (about nine years unex-
pired) of the CAEGYNNON LEAD MINE, together with the WHOLE of the
VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c.

The property, which is exclusively worked by water-power, is amply provided
with pumping, dressing, and dressing machinery, most of which has been erected
comparatively recently, at very great expense.

Full particulars, and orders to inspect the property, can be had upon application
to the Liquidator at his office, 20, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.; Mr. J. G.
BATTERS, Solicitor, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or Capt. THOMAS HODGE,
Caegynton Mine, Goginan, Aberystwith.

Tenders will be received by the Liquidator, at 20, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.,
on or before the 20th May next, who does not bind himself to accept the highest
or any tender. —Dated 30th April, 1875.

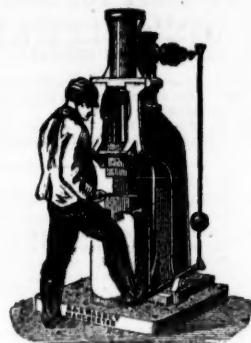
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THE IRONWORKS of KALLICH, with the GABRIELA
FOUNDRY, situate in the "Erzgebirge," in BOHEMIA, one hour distant
from the station Raitsenkain, on the Buschlehrade Railway, are TO BE DIS

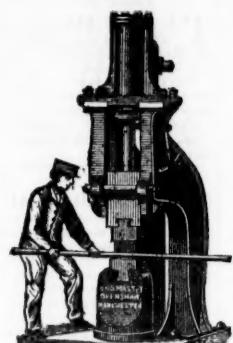
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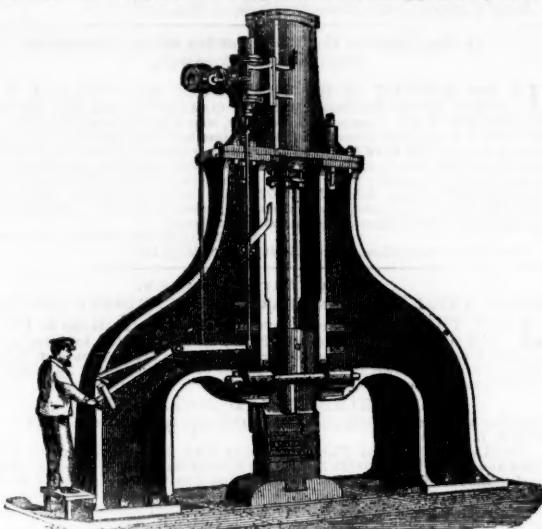
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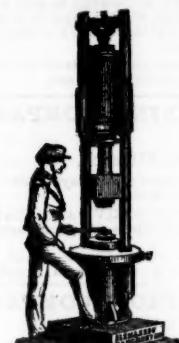


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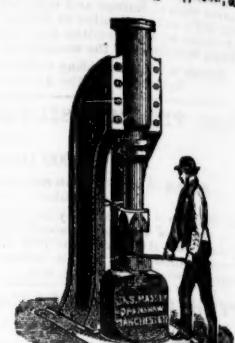


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Special Steam Stamp.



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From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

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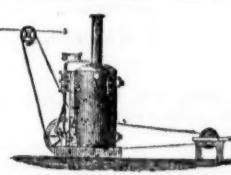
FOR PARTICULARS OF

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APPLY TO

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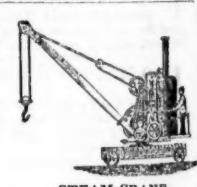


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The ORIGINAL combined Vertical Engines and Boilers, introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855. Each class kept in Stock for Sale or Hire.



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SECOND-HAND RAILS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY, COLLIERY, AND CONTRACTORS PLANT
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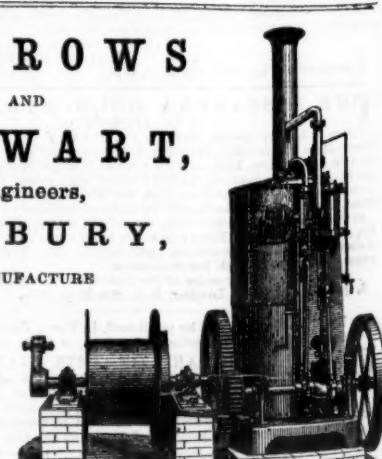
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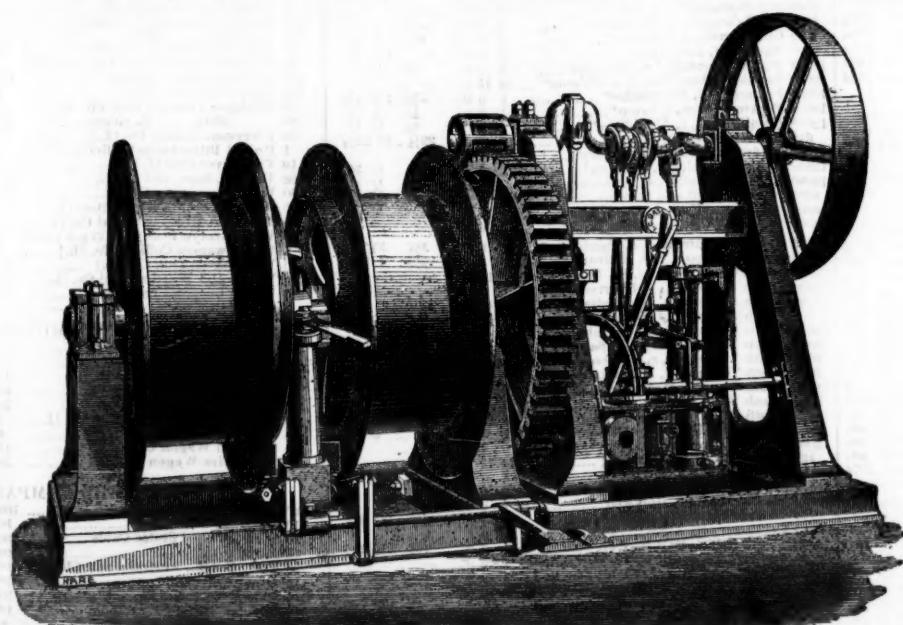
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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1600 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	3½	3½ 3¾	12 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1875
30000 Bampfylde, c, i, mn., Devon*	1 0 0	—	3½	3½ 3¾	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
6500 Blaen Caelan, s-i, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	116 5 0	—	40	40 45	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
200 Bedlack, t, c, St. Just*	1 7 6	—	5	4 4½	2 2 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1872
4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 18 0	—	13½	1 1½	4 15 8	0 12 0	Oct. 1875
3248 Cargill, s-i, Newlyn*	5 7 0	—	13½	1 1½	1 6 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1873
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	41	40 42	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
1000 Carn Brae, c, Illogan*	35 0 0	—	41	40 42	0 7 6	0 7 6	June 1873
6000 Cath, & Jane, t, Penrhynedraeth	5 0 0	—	40	40 45	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan*	20 14 9	—	5½	6½ 7	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock* §	1 0 0	—	2	2 2½	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4296 Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	—	41	41 43	106 6 8	0 10 0	Mar. 1875
6500 Drake Walls, t, c, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	July 1874
10000 East Balleswidden, t, Sancroft*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 11	0 0 0	Feb. 1874
6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleer!	2 14 6	—	13½	1 1½	14 19 0	0 3 0	Oct. 1872
300 East Durran, c, Illogan*	32 0 0	—	—	—	13 11 3	0 2 0	May 1873
8400 East Pool, t, c, Cardiganshire	0 9 9	—	12	10 10½	0 7 6	0 7 6	Oct. 1874
1900 East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron*	5 19 0	—	5½	6½ 9	20 7 6	0 7 6	Oct. 1874
2800 Foxdale, t, Isle of Man†	25 0 0	—	—	—	20 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000 Glasgow Carr, c* (21 p., 10,000 16s. p.)	136 13 6	—	8	7 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1875
15000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	—	14½	14 14½	17 15 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1875
26000 Great West Van, t, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	1	1½ 2	0 2 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1874
5000 Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston†	40 18 0	—	3½	3½ 3½	15 19 0	0 2 0	June 1872
6400 Green Hurth, t, Durham*	0 6 0	—	5	4½ 5½	1 12 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1874
20000 Grogwinion, t, Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	23½	24 2½	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1874
9530 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c	5 5 0	—	1½	1 1½	0 2 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1875
1024 Herodfoot, t, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	—	4	3 3½	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000 Hington Down, c, Calstock* (16sh.)	2 5 0	—	2	1½ 1½	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
25000 Killasee, s-i, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 11½	0 0 0	Mar. 1873
4000 Lishorne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	—	0 1 17 0	0 1 0	Apr. 1875
5120 Lovell, t, Wendron*	0 10 0	—	—	—	0 1 17 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1874
11000 Melinvalley, t, Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	2½	3 3½	227 10 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1875
9000 Miners' Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	7 0 0	—	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 0	June 1872
20000 Minin Co. of Ireland, d, c, l*	2 10 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1875
12000 North Hendre, t, Wales	12 2 0	—	2½	2 2½	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
20000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just*	12 2 0	—	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
27855 Old Treburchett, s-i, ordinary shares	1 0 0	—	3½	3½ 3½	0 1 4 0	0 6 0	July 1874
9268 Old Treburchett, s-i, (10 per cent. pref.)	0 10 0	—	7	6½ 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1874
6694 Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	9 2 0	—	2	1½ 2	3 11 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1875
8000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1874
4793 Penstithuat, t, c, Gwenpenn*	2 0 0	—	3½	3½ 3½	0 2 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1872
7000 Phoenix, t, c, Llanrhos*	4 13 4	—	3	2½ 3	39 19 10	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
19000 Prince Patrick, t, Holywell	15 0 0	—	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
11200 Providence, t, Llanrhos*	15 16 7	—	4½	4 5	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
20000 Queens, s-i, Holywell*	2 0 0	—	12½	12½ 13	4 19 0	0 8 0	May 1875
12000 Roman Gravels, t, Salop*	7 10 0	—	105	100 110	0 1 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1874
10000 Roman Gravels, t, Salop*	7 10 0	—	12½	12½ 13	0 10 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1872
512 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 8 0	—	105	100 110	0 10 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1874
8000 South Car Brea, c, Illogan*	2 1 6	—	—	—	1 6 6	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
6000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	3 5 6	—	—	—	0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1875
10000 So. Fr. Patrick, s-i, (8000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
8771 St. Just Amalgamated, t*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
12000 Tankerville, t, Salop*	6 0 0	—	—	—	12½	12½ 13	3 12 0
6000 Tincoff, t, c, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	21	20 22	47 18 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1876
15000 Tretol, t, c, Bodmin	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1874
4000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston*	7 10 0	—	3½	3½ 3½	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000 Van, t, Llanrhos*	4 5 0	—	24	23 25	14 11 6	0 12 0	Apr. 1875
9000 W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe*	12 10 0	—	9½	10½ 11	62 10 0	0 5 0	June 1873
512 West Tregorn, c, Redruth	65 10 0	—	48½	48 48	6 0 0	1 5 0	Apr. 1875
2048 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	27 3 9	—	8½	7½ 8	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
512 Wheal Bassett, c, Illogan	5 2 6	—	5½	4½ 5	688 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
2048 Wheal Jane, t, Kew	2 13 10	—	5	3 4	11 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1874
4265 Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	4	3½ 3½	11 19 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1874
592 Wheal Margaret, t, U. L. Yelant*	15 17 6	—	—	—	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
80 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just*	76 5 0	—	70	60 70	522 10 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
6000 Wheal Prussia, t, Redruth	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1874
12000 Wheal Russell, t, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Nov. 1874
10000 Wheal Whisper, t, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0	May 1873
25000 Wicklow, s-i, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	62 9 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
10000 Wy Valley, t, Montgomery*	3 0 0	—	3½	3½ 3¾	0 3 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1875

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
35500 Alamillos, t, Spain†	2 0 0	—	2½	1½ 2½	1 7 9
30000 Almada and Trito Consol., s-i†	1 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾	0 5 3
20000 Australian, c, South Australia*	1 7 8	—	2	1½ 2	0 1 0
10000 Battle Mountain, *c, (6240 part pd.)	8 0 0	—	—	—	0 10 0
15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	—	2½	2 2½	0 14 0
6000 Bersberg, t, Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	—	0 17 4
12320 Burra Burra, *c, So. Australia	8 0 0	—	—	—	0 18 0
20000 Cape Copper Mining, *c So. Africa.	7 0 0	—	35½	34 36	0 5 0
40000 Cedar Creek, g, California*	5 0 0	—	1½	1½ 1½	0 6 0
30000 Central American Association†	16 16 5	—	—	—	0 10 0
15000 Chicago, t, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	—	0 10 0
21000 Colorado Terrible, s-i, Colorado*	8 0 0	—			